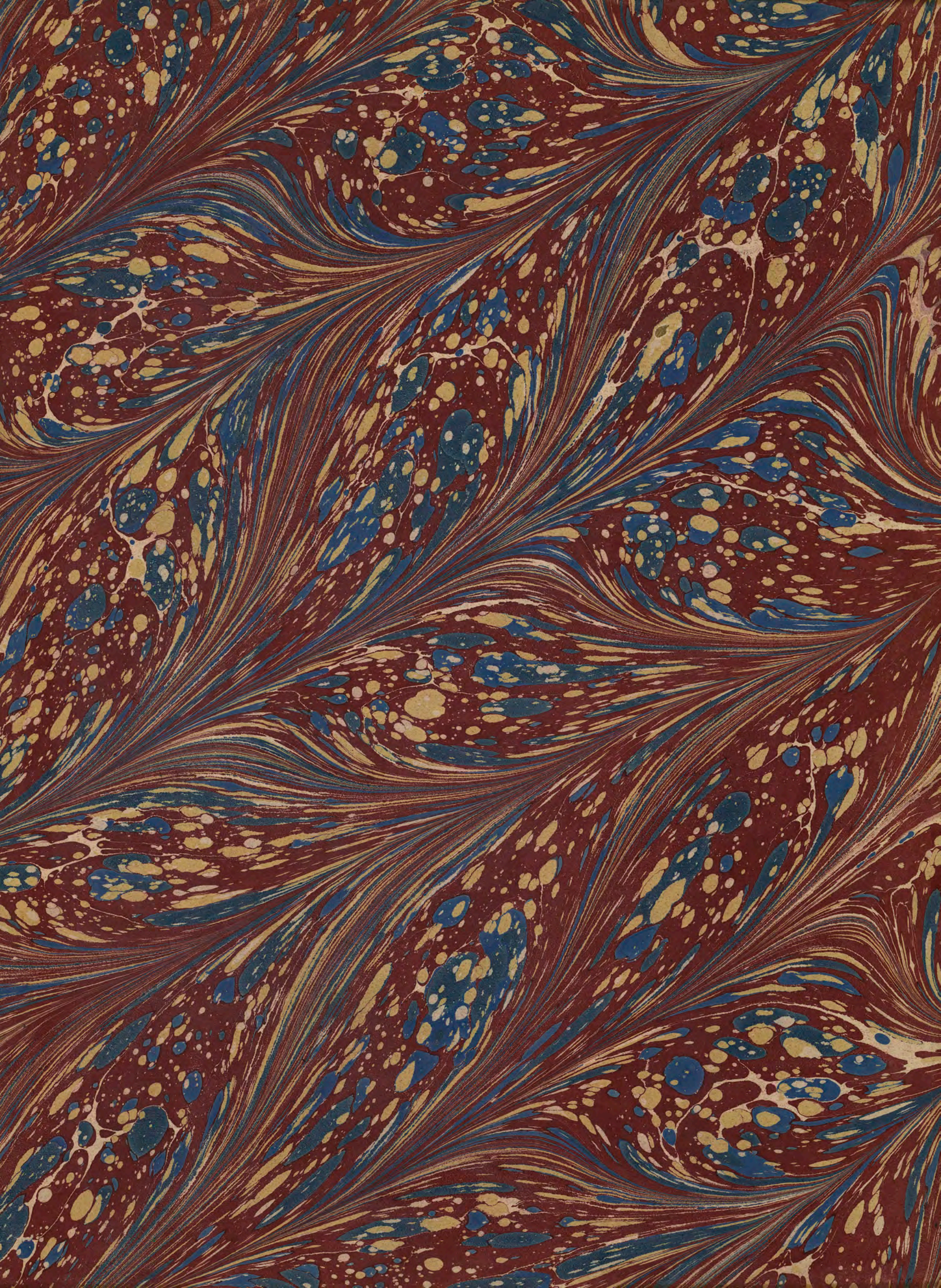


JAMES S. BRADLEY, Jr.
FINE PICTURES,
FRAMING A SPECIALTY,
EXCLUSIVELY FIRST-CLASS WORK.
No. 1 Pine Street, N. Y.

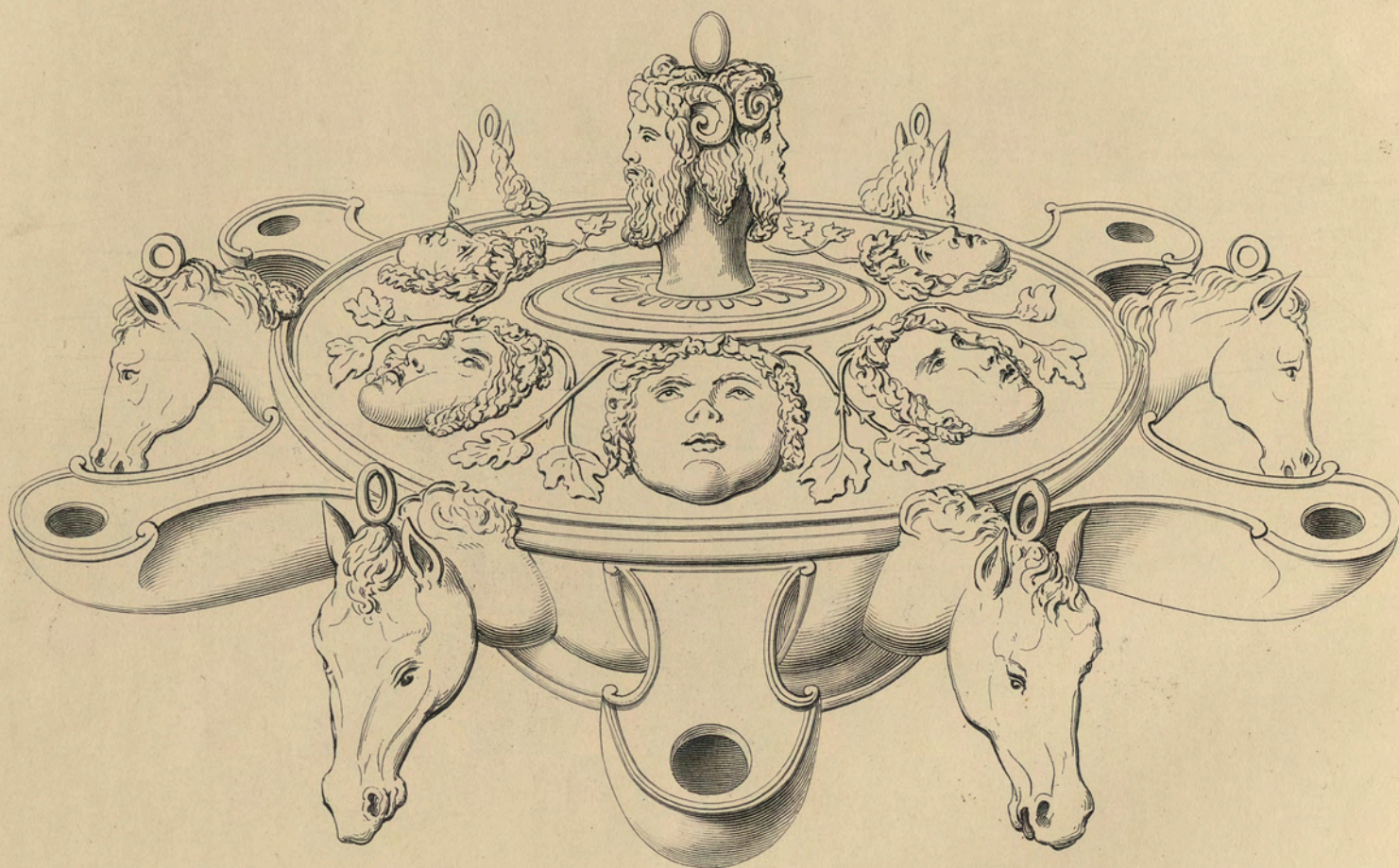
THE LIBRARY
OF THE CLEVELAND
MUSEUM OF ART

PRESENTED BY
MR. AND MRS.
JOHN L. SEVERANCE





FRONTISPIECE TO THE SECOND VOLUME.



ANTIQUE BRONZE LAMP IN THE INNER HALL AT

GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE.

ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ANTIENT
ARMS AND ARMOUR,

FROM THE

COLLECTION AT GOODRICH COURT, HEREFORDSHIRE;

AFTER THE DRAWINGS, AND WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS

OF

SIR SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, K^T., K.H., LL.D., F.S.A.,

ETC. ETC.

BY

JOSEPH SKELTON, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF OXFORDSHIRE, &c.

HÆC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT.
VIRGIL.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

MDCCCLIV.

REPRODUCED FROM THE
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

ENGRAVED ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
ANTIENT
ARMS AND ARMOUR

COLLECTED BY GORDON CHUTE, ESQ.
FROM THE DRAWINGS AND WITH THE TECHNICAL
SIR SAMUEL ROBIN MURDOCK, K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

JOSSELYN SKELTON, F.R.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

LONDON:
HENRY G. BONE, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1860.

LIST OF THE PLATES

VOL II.

PLATE

Frontispiece to the second Volume.	
LXXIV. A Bascinet and Salades of the fifteenth century.	
LXXV. Bourgoinots.	
LXXVI. Helmets.	
LXXVII. Ditto.	
LXXVIII. Gauntlet of Henry Prince of Wales. 1610	
LXXIX. Long Gauntlets.	
LXXX. Spurs.	
LXXXI. Spur, Boss of a Bit and Stirrups.	
LXXXII. Maces, Mazuelles, &c.	
LXXXIII. Battle-Axes and Pole-Axes.	
LXXXIV. Bills and a Gisarme.	
LXXXV. Glaives and a Voulge.	
LXXXVI. Linstocks and Pikes.	
LXXXVII. Spetums, Partisans, and Ranseurs.	
LXXXVIII. Partisan of the Guard of the Duke of Parma.	
LXXXIX. Partisan of the Guard of Louis XIV. 1666	
XC. Halbards.	
XCI. Martels de Fer and Horsemen's Ham-	
mers.	
XCII. Holy Water Sprinkles, &c.	
XCIII. Morning Star, Military Forks, &c.	
XCIV. Genoese Cross-bow	1420
XCV. Cross-bows called Latches.	

PLATE

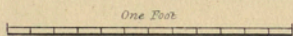
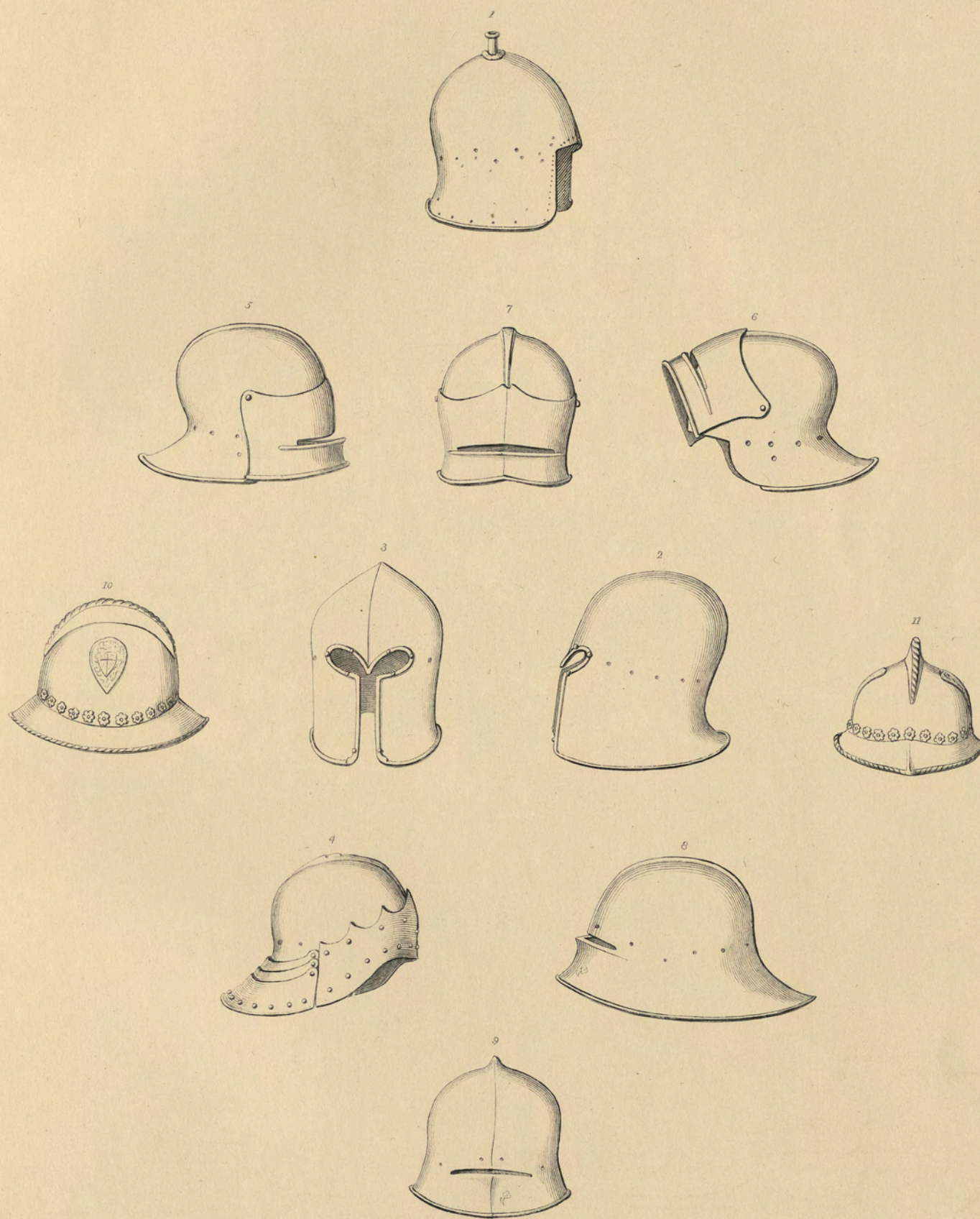
XCVI. Sculpture on an ivory Cross-bow	1450
XCVII. Ditto, ditto	1450
XCVIII. Cross-bows called Prodds.	
XCIX. Two-handed Swords and Espadons.	
C. Two-handed Swords and Lances.	
CI. Swords of the fifteenth century.	
CII. A Sword engraved by Albert Durer	1495
CIII. Swords of the sixteenth century.	
CIV. Sword of the time of Elizabeth	1568
CV. Sabre of a Venetian Estradiot	1570
CVI. Sword of Wolfgang Wilhelm	1614
CVII. A long sword with double guard	1615
CVIII. Sword Guard, &c.	1635
CIX. Sword-Hilts, Chape, &c.	1660
CX. Daggers.	
CXI. A Dagger, Sheaths and Sheers.	
CXII. Florentine Poignards.	
CXIII. Misericordes and Stiletos.	
CXIV. Hand Fire Arms.	
CXV. Ditto.	
CXVI. Ditto.	
CXVII. Ditto.	
CXVIII. Butts, &c. of a Petronel and Carabine.	
CXIX. Hand Fire Arms.	
CXX. Wheel-Lock Pistols of the Duke of Tuscany	1530

PLATE

- CXXI. Wheel-Lock Pistols of the Duke of Tuscany 1530
 CXXII. Dags and Pistols.
 CXXIII. Powder Flask of the French infantry. 1580
 CXXIV. A Powder Horn and Flasks.
 CXXV. Touchboxes and Spanners.
 CXXVI. Two Patrons and a Touch-box.
 CXXVII. War Saddles.
 CXXVIII. Champfreins.
 CXXIX. Horse Armour.
 CXXX. A Saddle-Plate and a Bit.
 CXXXI. Stirrups.
 CXXXII. Horse Muzzles, &c.
 CXXXIII. Asiatic Armoury at Goodrich Court.
 CXXXIV. Turkish Armour.
 CXXXV. Persian Armour.
 CXXXVI. A Persian Steel Target, Weapons, &c.

PLATE.

- CXXXVII. Polygar's Armour.
 CXXXVIII. Mahratta Arms.
 CXXXIX. Indian Coat of Plate, &c.
 CXL. Chain Armour and Helmets from Delhi.
 CXLI. Indian Arms and Armour.
 CXLII. Indian and Albanian Weapons.
 CXLIII. Pommel and Chapes of three Indian Scymitars.
 CXLIV. Tartar Arms.
 CXLV. Malabar, Burmese, and other Arms.
 CXLVI. Japanese and Bootan Arms.
 CXLVII. Malay Arms.
 CXLVIII. African Arms.
 CXLIX. Weapons from the Isles and Shores of the Pacific.
 CL. Weapons from the Pacific.
 Vignette.



A BASCINET AND SALADES OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

PLATE LXXIV.

A BASCINET AND SALADES OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

THE salade suggested by the bascinet, though never used as an under-helmet, was the contrivance of the fifteenth century, and being of German origin, had its name from *Schale*, "a shell, bowl or cover." The characteristic mark of the salade is the projection behind.

FIG. 1.—A bascinet of the time of Henry V, exhibiting an approach to the form of the salade. There is a perforation at top for the socket to hold a feather, and the holes seen in the side are to fix the cap within and the orle or chaplet without. The outline of those of the whole of the preceding century, with the exception of the vizor, may be found in the specimen engraved in Plate XIV.

FIG. 2.—A Venetian salade made conformable to the classical taste of that republic on the revival of the arts, in imitation of the earliest Greek helmets; presented by Mr. Vendramini.

FIG. 3.—A front view of the same.

FIG. 4.—An open salade used in the reigns of Henry VI, and Edward IV, of russet colour with brass studs.

FIG. 5.—An English salade with moveable vizor, cotemporary with the last, somewhat decayed.

FIG. 6.—The same with the vizor lifted.

FIG. 7.—The front view of ditto.

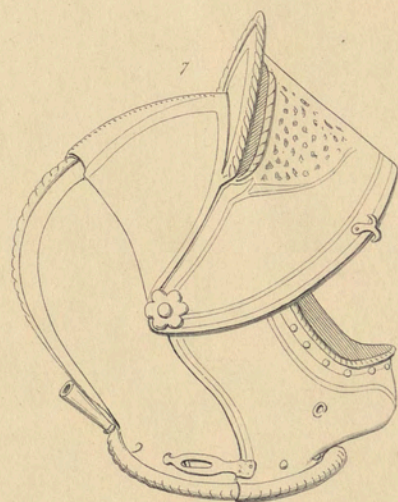
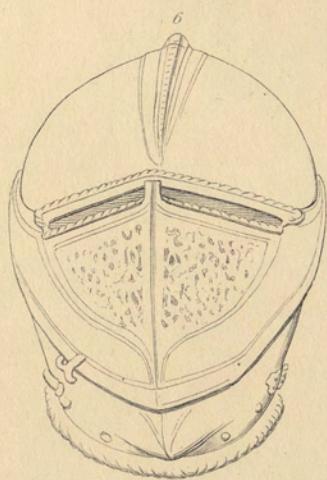
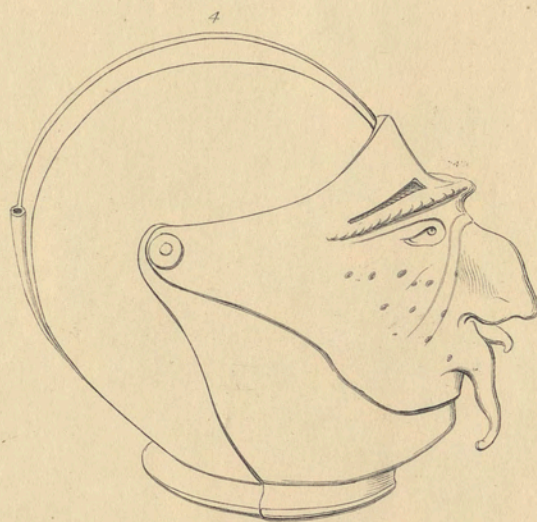
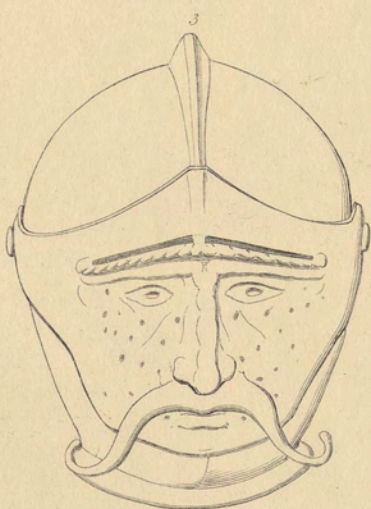
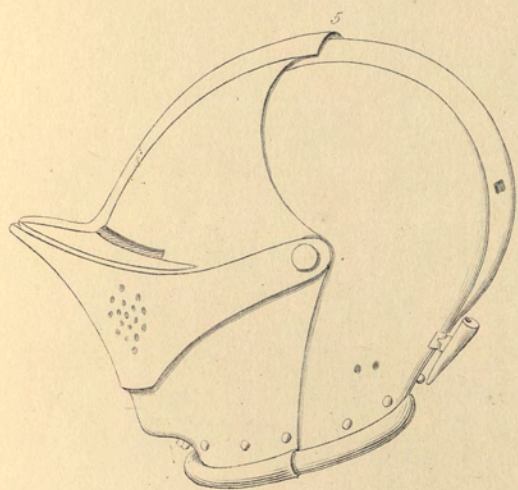
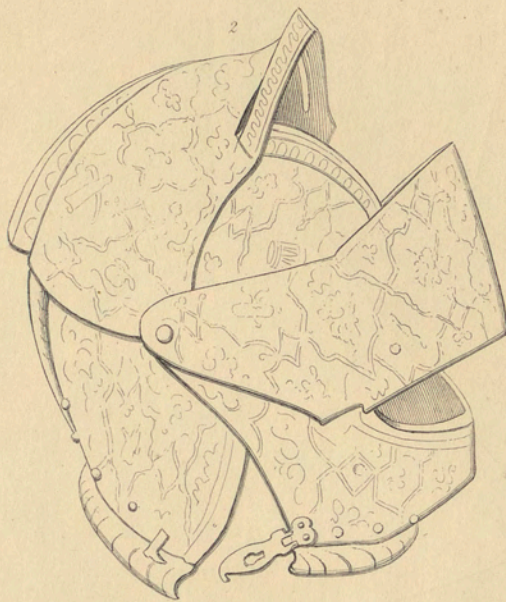
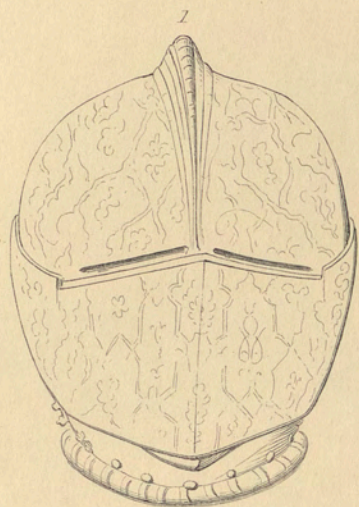
FIG. 8.—A German salade with fixed vizor, used until the commencement of the sixteenth century.

FIG. 9.—The same seen in front. It is placed on the figure in the centre of Plate XV, and furnished with a knight's cap, and is alluded to, as well as Fig. 8, in the description of Plate XCVII.

FIG. 10.—The ordinary salade of the archers, but the ornament in which the arms of Lucca are engraved on it, proves this specimen to be as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, though a comparison with those represented by Strutt, in his "Manners and Customs of England," from Rous's "Life of the Earl of Warwick," will shew that the form had been precisely the same in the time of Edward IV. It has, therefore, been given to the figure of the guisarmier in Plate XVI.

FIG. 11.—A front view of ditto.

These are all the salades known, with the exception of "the salade with grates," mentioned in old inventories, but of which I have never seen an example.



BOURGOINOTS.

PLATE LXXV.

BOURGOINOTS.

QUAND, says the president Fauchet, ces heaulmes ont mieux représenté la teste d'un homme, ils furent nommez bourguinotes, possible à cause des Bourguignons inventeurs. "When these helmets were formed in closer imitation of the head of a man," that is at the close of the fifteenth century, "they were called bourguinotes, probably from the Burgundians having been the inventors." The fashion was so highly approved, that it endured above a hundred and fifty years. Indeed, its convenience was very great, for the gorget with it, was made flexible to enable the head to be elevated or depressed with ease, and as the bourguinot, although fastened upon it, was capable of a circular movement, a turn to the right or left was as readily effected.

FIGS. 1 and 2.—An Italian bourguinot, russet and gold, of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

FIGS. 3 and 4.—A German ditto of the same period.

FIG. 5.—Another of the latter part of that reign.

FIGS. 6 and 7.—One of the time of James I, of a russet colour.

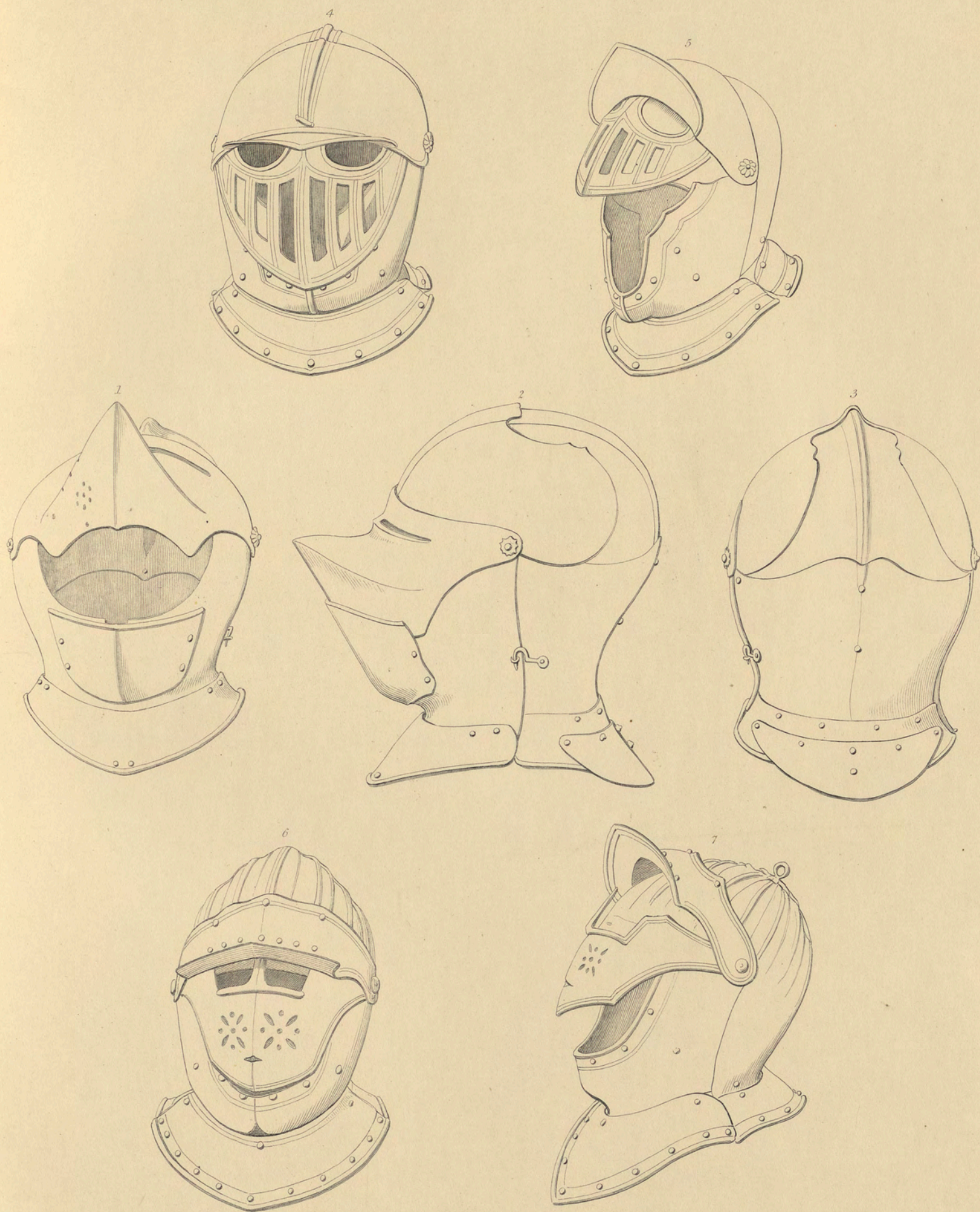


PLATE LXXVI.

HELMETS.

ALTHOUGH in the series of suits given in this work, many helmets have been portrayed, yet it has been deemed advisable to exhibit a succession in this and the following plates, that the distinctive characters may appear at one view.

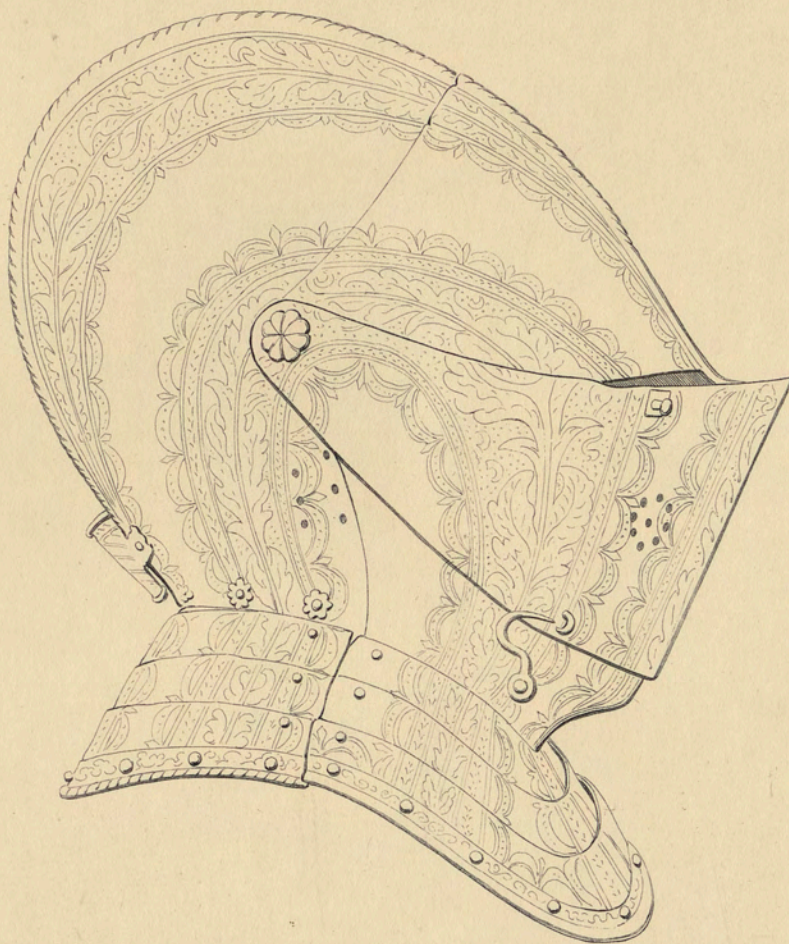
FIGS. 1, 2 and 3.—Three views of an English armet of the time of Henry VIII, of its earliest form.

FIGS. 4 and 5.—A helmet of the time of Charles I.

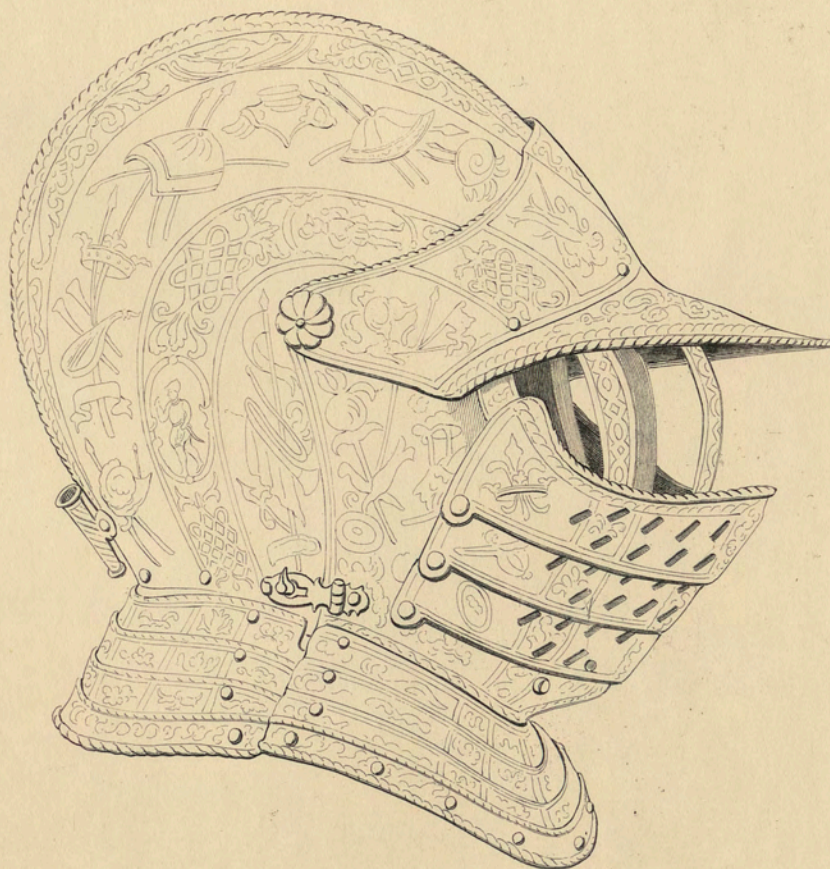
FIGS. 6 and 7.—Another specimen of that time.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the helmet was seldom used except at the tournament, the visored-bascinet during the former, and the salade during the latter, being generally worn in battle.

2



1



HELMETS.

PLATE LXXVII.

HELMETS.

THESE two beautiful specimens are given at one third the size of the originals, in order to afford an idea of the tasteful arrangement of the engraving with which they are so profusely adorned.

FIG. 1.—An armet of the time of Philip and Mary, the umbril of which has attached to it three wide flat bars to guard the face, over which the beevor, formed of three overlapping lames perforated, is made to draw up. The engraving is gilt on a russet ground.

FIG. 2.—A helmet of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the engraving gilt on a dark ground, the plain part of the steel remaining white, as the term then was. This has a visor and beevor. As the latter when up exposes the face, while in the armet just described, such a position guards it; these two specimens may serve to explain passages in the plays of Shakspeare that might otherwise seem contradictory. Fig. 2 is engraved in Plate III, over the door of entrance to the Hastilude Chamber.



GAUNTLET OF HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.

A.D. 1610.

PLATE LXXVIII.

GAUNTLET OF HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.

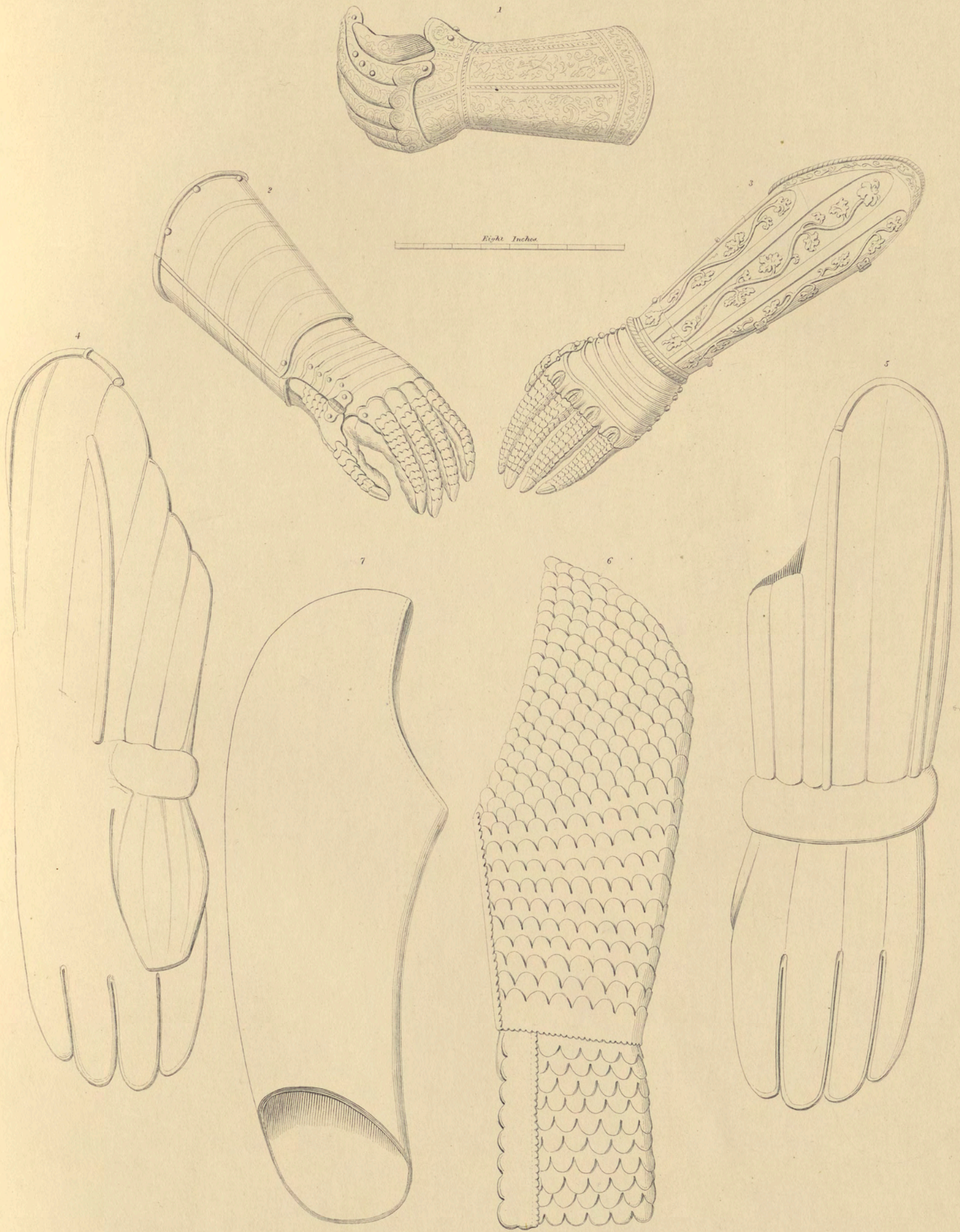
A.D. 1610.

THIS highly interesting relic is of a russet colour engraved and gilt, the ornamented parts being sunk lower than the surface. The initials of the owner, surmounted by a coronet, occur in two places, as do also the rose and thistle.

Henry was born on the 19th of February, 1594, and was nine years of age when his father ascended the throne of England. When seven he commenced the acquirement of martial exercises; as the use of the bow, pike, fire-arms, and the art of riding, and at ten applied to Colonel Edmondes to send him a suit of armour from Holland. On the discovery of the gunpowder plot, Lord Spencer made him a present of a sword and target, and in 1607 Louis, the Dauphin, son of Henry IV of France, sent him a suit of armour well gilt and enamelled, together with pistols and a sword of the same kind, and the armour for a horse. His martial and romantic disposition displayed itself on occasion of his being created Prince of Wales in 1610, when he caused a challenge to be given to all the knights in Great Britain, under the name of Mæliades, Lord of the Isles; and on the day appointed, the Prince, assisted only by the Duke of Lenox, the Earls of Arundel and Southampton, Lord Hay, Sir Thomas Somerset and Sir Richard Preston who instructed his Highness in arms, maintained the combat against fifty-six Earls, Barons, Knights and Esquires. Henry himself gave and received thirty-two pushes of the pike, and about three hundred and sixty strokes of the sword, being not yet sixteen years of age.

From the size of the gauntlet, the initials HP and a prince's coronet, if not made on this occasion it could not have been much anterior, and from most of his armour being sent from abroad, the impression would be that it is of foreign manufacture. Yet there is in the State-Paper Office an original warrant ordering the payment of the sum of £200, the balance of £340, for a rich suit of armour

made for Henry Prince of Wales dated July 11, 1614, he having died on the 6th of November, 1612. This document is directed by King James I, to the Commissioners for the exercise of the Office of High Treasurer of England, and states that, "Whereas there was made, in the office of our armory of Greenwich by William Pickeringe, our master workman there, one rich armour with all peeces compleate fayrely guilt and graven by the commaundement of our late deere sonne Prince Henry, which armour was worth (as we are informed) the somme of three hundred and forty poundes, whereof the said William Pickeringe hath receaved of our said late deer sonne the somme of one hundred and forty poundes only, soe as there remayneth due unto him the somme of two hundred poundes," therefore they are ordered to discharge the same forthwith.



LONG GAUNTLETS.

PLATE LXXIX.

LONG GAUNTLETS.

- FIG. 1.—A close gauntlet of the time of Henry VIII, highly engraved. It has but one joint, and that just above the knuckles.
- FIG. 2.—A long gauntlet of the time of Elizabeth. In this specimen the gads lap over upwards.
- FIG. 3.—An elbow gauntlet of the same period embossed; the fingers are on the same plan as the last.
- FIG. 4.—A German elbow gauntlet of buff leather, wadded with tow in the manner of the antient gambesons and strengthened with pieces of cartilage. It was intended to protect the bridle arm, and is of the time of Cromwell. The inner side is here shewn.
- FIG. 5.—Exterior of the last.
- FIG. 6.—An English ditto of the same period, made of overlapping pieces of leather.
- FIG. 7.—Another of the time of Charles II, of the species called silk armour, the outer covering being of that material. It was originally of salmon colour and is stuffed within with several layers of linen cloth.

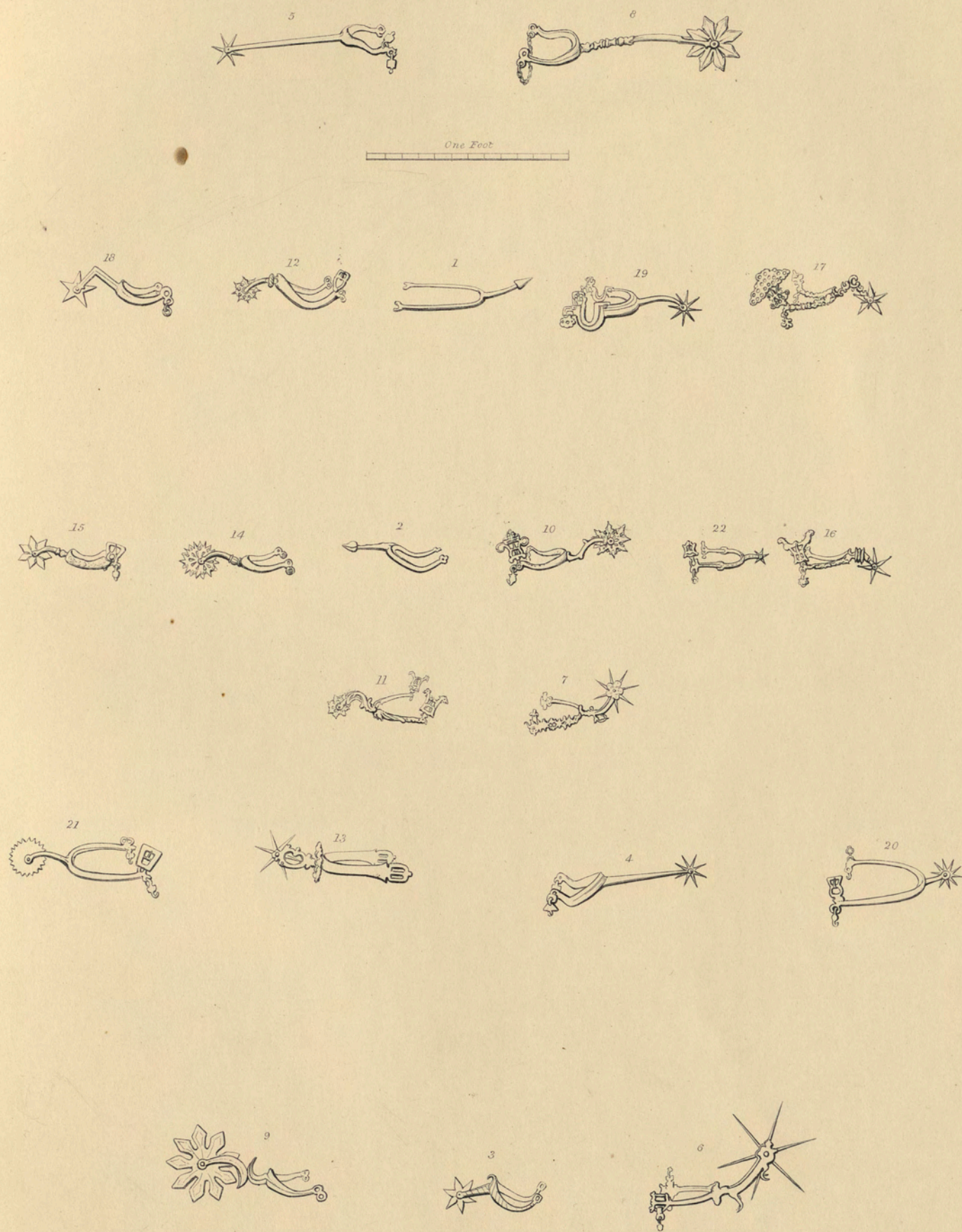


PLATE LXXX.

SPURS.

THE Romans, on their first settlement in Britain, introduced the use of the spur which, from the expressions of Virgil and Silius Italicus, appears to have been of iron. Two found at Woodchester were of the spear kind; that is, with pyramidal heads. The custom was borrowed from them by the Britons, Saxons and Franks, but the two last nations separated the head from the shanks by the introduction of a neck.

FIG. 1.—A Frankish spur of the tenth century dug up in France. The Saxons wore precisely the same during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. It is of iron much corroded.

FIG. 2.—A Norman iron spur of the eleventh century, in which a change is made in the shanks no longer being straight, by taking a curve to be more suitable to the ankle. The pyramidal head is in some degree concave, which suggested the pryck-spur of the following century.

FIG. 3.—A brass spur of the early part of the reign of Henry VI, found near Malmsbury in Wiltshire. It is ornamented by being hatched or having lines cut in its shanks which are gilt. The rowel was invented in the reign of Henry III.

FIG. 4.—A brass spur strongly gilt of the middle of the reign of Henry VI. There is an iron one, almost exactly resembling it, in the same collection.

FIG. 5.—An iron spur of the latter part of Henry VI's reign dug up at Carshalton, Surry, and presented by Edmund Lodge, Esq. Norroy King at Arms.

FIG. 6.—The long-spiked rowel spur of Edward IV's time, of iron. The spikes are six in number, each of which is nearly three inches in length.

FIG. 7.—An iron spur, somewhat of the character of the last, of the reign of Richard III. Its rowel has eight points.

FIG. 8.—Long necked spur of brass of the commencement of the reign of Henry VII, with a rowel of eight points.

FIG. 9.—A spur of steel of the middle of the reign of Henry VII. Its rowel has nine points.

FIG. 10.—A ditto blackened of the early part of Henry VIII's reign. Its rowel is tastefully divided into eight points.

FIG. 11.—A bright steel spur of Henry VIII's time; the shanks are made to represent the wings and claws of a bird, the tips of the buckles and that of the neck its head and beak. The rowel is formed into seven points. The elegant pair of which this is one, is Italian.

FIG. 12.—An iron spur gilt, being one of a pair which belonged to Sir Ralph Sadler in the time of Edward VI. Its rowel has eight points.

FIG. 13.—A Mauro-Spanish iron spur of the time of Philip and Mary. The shanks and flat circular piece where they join the neck have the Moorish character. The rowel is of six points.

FIG. 14.—An iron spur of Queen Elizabeth's time with a rowel of nine points.

FIG. 15.—A ditto ornamented with silver of the reign of James I, its rowel having seven points.

FIG. 16.—An iron spur browned of the commencement of the reign of Charles I, the peculiar characteristic of which is the bend in the neck. The rowel is of five points.

FIG. 17.—A ditto of the middle of the reign of Charles I, in which the head of the neck is more apparent. It has a large ornamented buckle. A similar one of brass, found in front of Colchester Castle, is in the same collection.

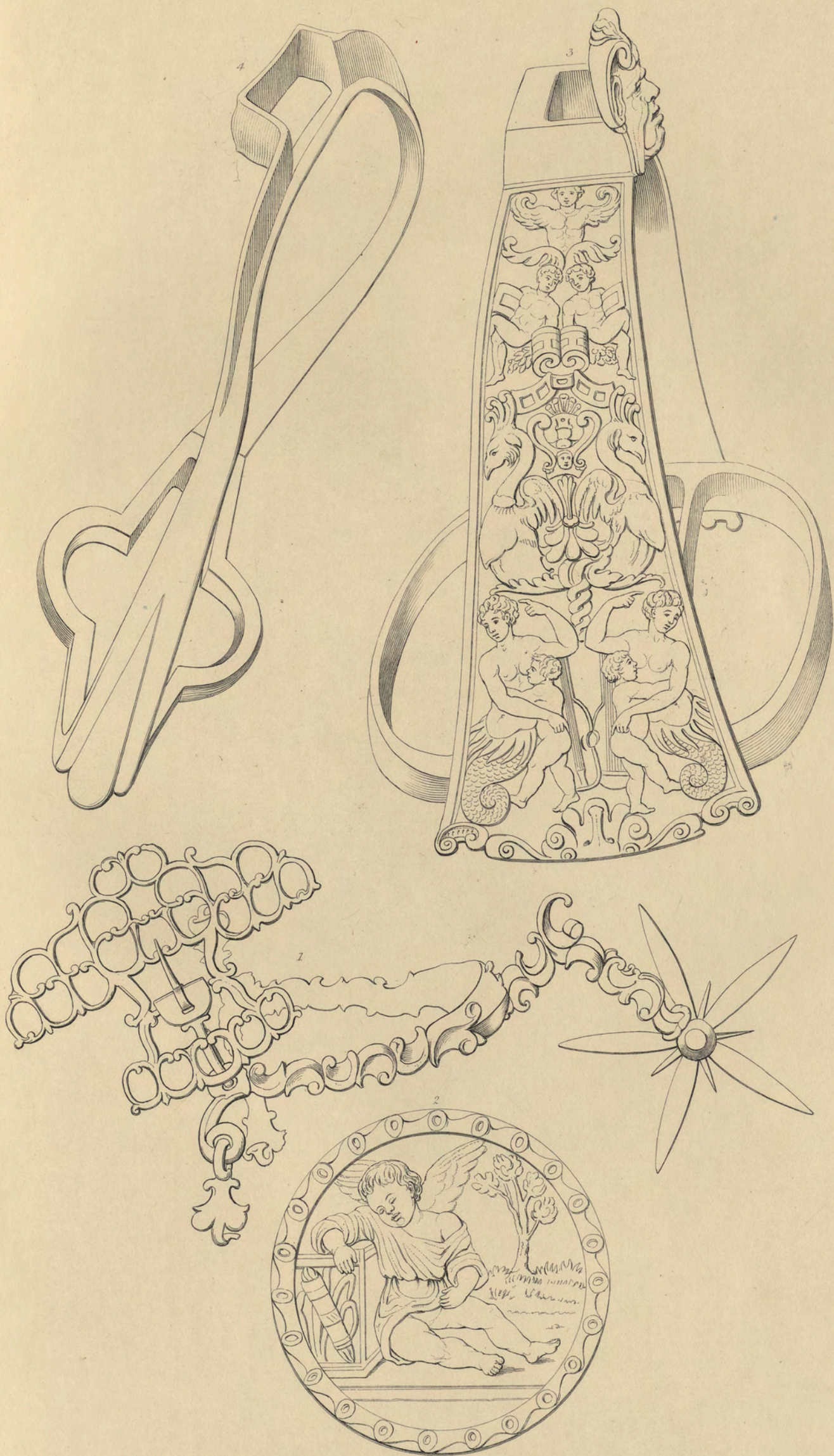
FIG. 18.—A ditto ornamented with silver of the time of Cromwell.

FIG. 19.—A brass spur of the time of Charles II, the neck curves downwards, and there are moveable pieces near the buckles. The rowel has eight points.

FIG. 20.—A Gambado-spur of iron of the time of James II, with a rowel of ten points.

FIG. 21.—A ditto of that of William III, with a rowel serrated into two and twenty points.

FIG. 22.—An iron spur ornamented with silver and having joints in its shanks of the time of George I. Its rowel has five points.



SPUR, BOSS OF A BIT, AND STIRRUPS.

PLATE LXXXI.

SPUR, BOSS OF A BIT, AND STIRRUPS.

ENGLISH heralds derive the mullet from the spur-rowel, adding that it has never more than five points, while they at the same time represent the whole spur with a rowel of six. In French heraldry the mullet has six points. Whence the origin of the word is extremely doubtful, as whether pierced or not it is called "a mole" and "a molet" in a list of armorial bearings in the Antiquarian Repertory of the time of Edward I. Certain it is, that spur-rowels were never of six points before the reign of Henry VI, nor of five till that of Charles I. When therefore a writer of the former period gives the name of mollettes to them; "*Et ungz esperons d'ores qui seront atachiez a une cordelette autour de la jambe, affinque la mollette ne tourne dessoubz le pie,*" he did so from their resemblance to that charge in heraldry. The Boke of St. Albans calls it *macula*, which coincides with the idea of its representing a meteor or spot in the heavens rather than the rowel of a spur.

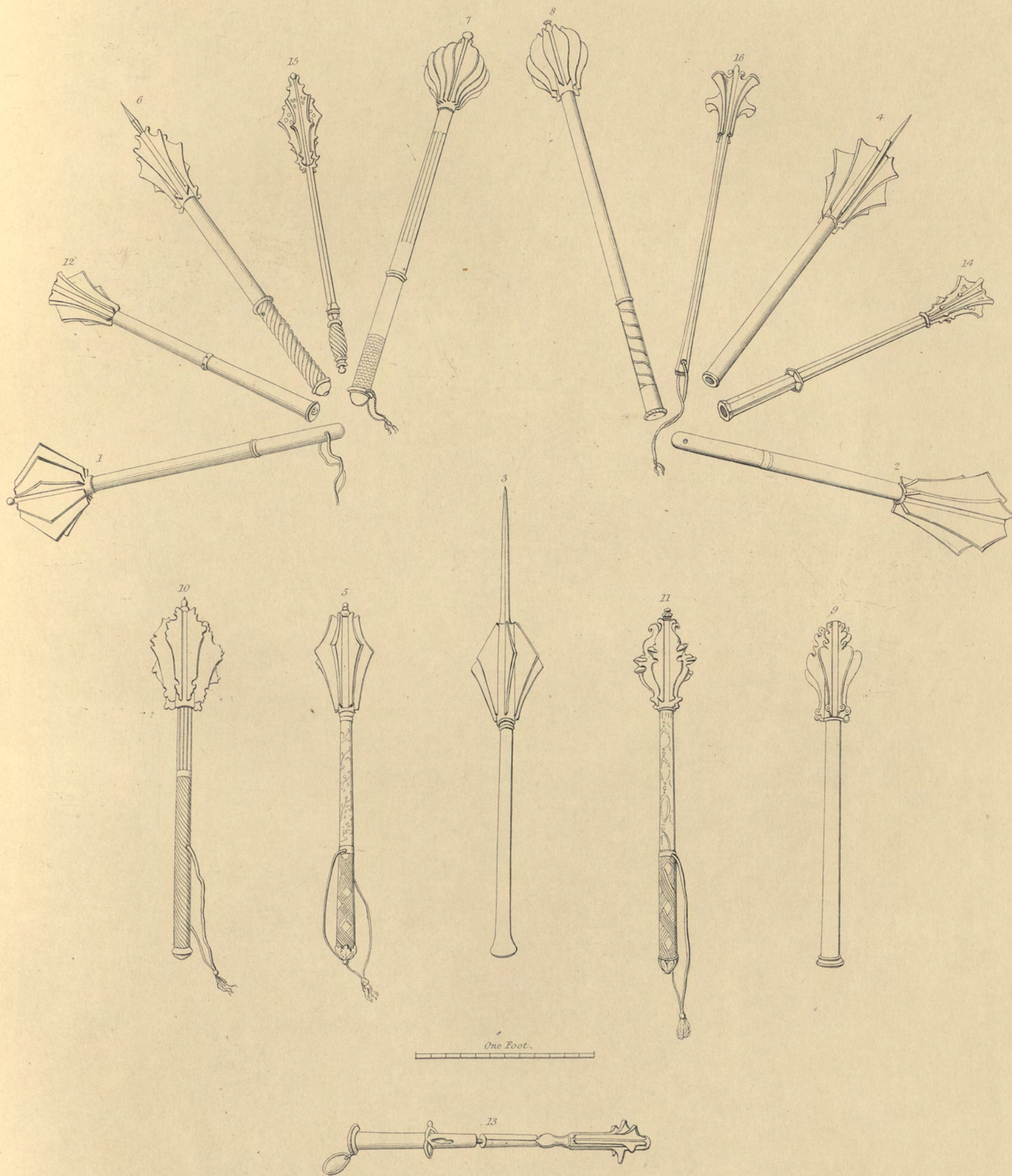
In the time of Edward IV, the armour for the legs being without any division below the ankle, the shanks of the spur abridged of their length, were nailed on the outside of the jambe; in that of Henry VII they were fixed within and projected through a slit made in the heel.

FIG. 1.—A steel spur of the time of Charles I. One of brass in this collection with its buckle, precisely similar, was found near Colchester Castle.

FIG. 2.—Gilt bas-relief on the convex boss of a bit of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

FIG. 3.—A brass stirrup ornamented with bas-reliefs of the time of Philip and Mary.

FIG. 4.—A plain one which belonged to Lieut. Col. Kyrle, who commanded the cavalry at the siege of Goodrich Castle in 1646. Presented with its fellow by Wm. Hooper, Esq.



MACES, MAZUELLES, &c.

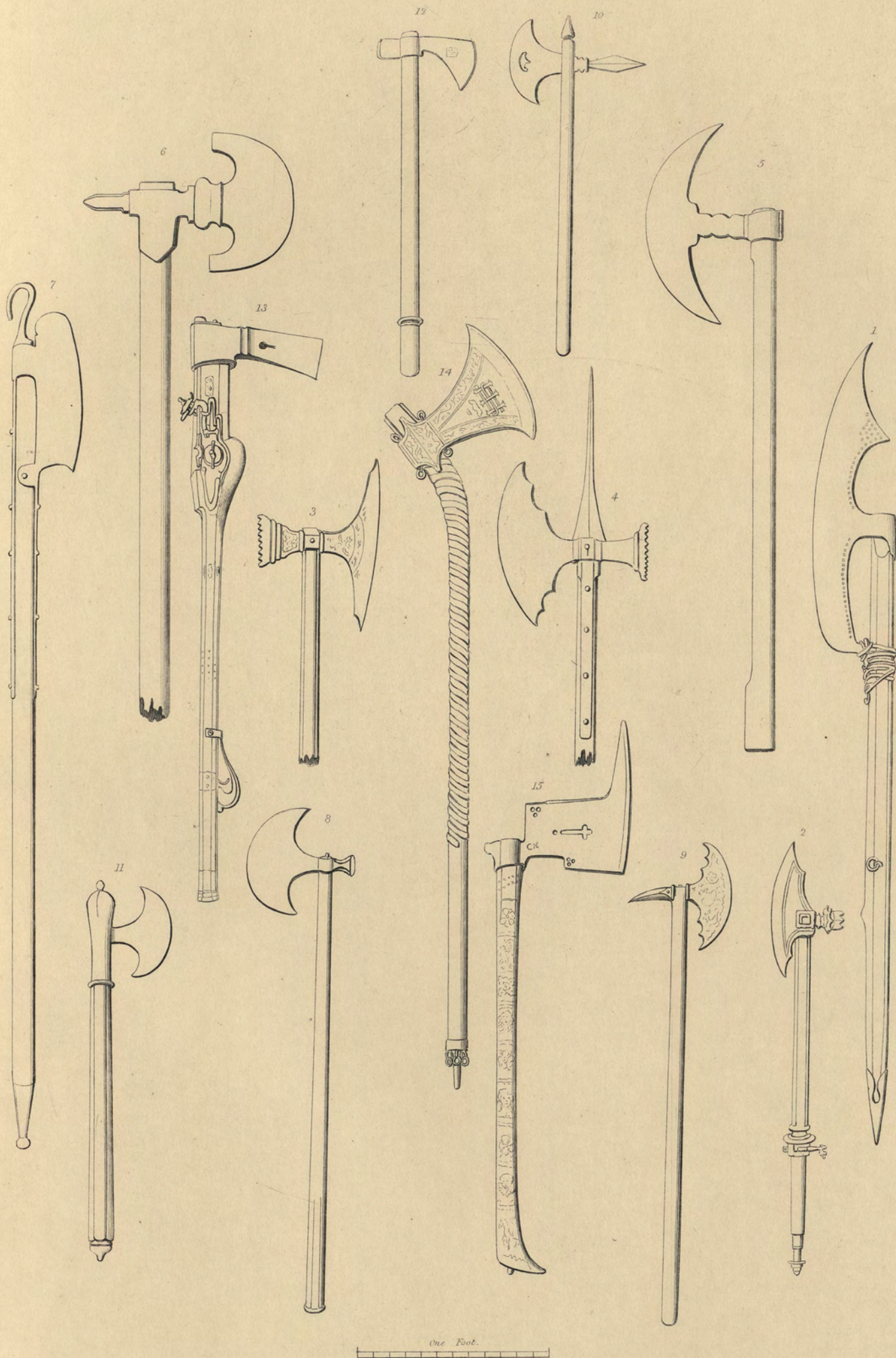
PLATE LXXXII.

MACES, MAZUELLES, &c.

THESE weapons are of very early invention having been suggested by the club, and therefore called maçes, maçues, and their diminutive mazuelles. They were peculiarly appropriated to the cavalry, and in the Bayeux tapestry are exhibited in the hands of some of the combatants. It is not clear when the mode of hanging them at the saddle-bow for occasional use was first introduced into Europe, but as it seems to have been borrowed from the Asiatics we may perhaps assign it to the middle of the thirteenth century. Muratori (*Antiq. Med. Ævi* Dissert. 26) observes that, "In a close conflict of cavalry it was exceedingly difficult to overthrow or wound powerful men in armour sitting on horseback, for their persons being enveloped in hauberks, helmets, and other iron coverings, eluded the power of swords, darts, arrows and such like weapons. For this reason it was usual to strike men, so defended, with iron maces, or to turn the attack on the poor horses, that by making them fall they might seize the rider, or if he had tumbled on the ground the weight of his armour might render him unable to contend with any effect. The horses' bellies were therefore pierced with lances, swords, or any other sharp weapon; "*Alle cinghie, alle cinghie*," being the general's cry when he wished his followers to stab them."

They seem to have been much used from the time of Edward II, and all the heavy cavalry were supplied with them in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, though they sometimes gave way to the short battle-axe and horseman's-hammer. The invention of pistols, in the reign of Henry VIII, occasioned their disuse in the time of Elizabeth.

- 1413-1422 - FIG. 1.—A mace, the handle partly of wood ; time of Henry V.
- 1422-1461 - FIG. 2.—Another of the early part of the reign of Henry VI.
- FIG. 3.—A ditto, wholly of iron with a blade at the end, of the middle of the fifteenth century.
- 1461-1483 FIG. 4.—One of the time of Edward IV.
- 1485-1509 FIG. 5.—A bright steel one of the time of Henry VII.
- FIG. 6.—Another of the close of his reign.
- 1509-1547 FIG. 7.—One of the time of Henry VIII.
- FIG. 8.—Another of the same period.
- FIG. 9.—Another of the close of his reign.
- FIG. 10.—A ditto, ditto.
- 1547-1553 FIG. 11.—One of the time of Edward VI.
- 1483-1485 FIG. 12.—A mazuelle of the reign of Richard III.
- 1485-1509 FIG. 13.—One of the time of Henry VII, made to unscrew and originally furnished with a gonne, as it was termed.
- 1509-1547 FIG. 14.—Another of the reign of Henry VIII.
- 1553-1558 FIG. 15.—A gilt one of the time of Philip and Mary. These specimens have been selected from forty that are in this collection.
- 1547-1553 FIG. 16.—A quadrelle of the time of Edward IV. This weapon was also used during the reign of Henry VIII ; for Peris de Puteo, whose Tractatus de re militari et duello was printed in 1543, describing the appointments of knights says : vel quadrellos vel mazas ferratas in arsono “quadrelles or iron maces at the saddle-bow.”



BATTLE-AXES AND POLE-AXES.

PLATE LXXXIII.

BATTLE-AXES AND POLE-AXES.

THE battle-axe is one of the earliest weapons of the human race, and as it was suggested by, so it immediately followed the invention of the hatchet. It was used on horseback, as well as on foot by the Asiatics, and the fashion soon extended itself to Europe. For this purpose it continued of its usual size, but as early as the Saxon times, officers commanding infantry, had its handle so lengthened as to occasion its then appellation of pole-axe.

- FIG. 1.—A German pole-axe of the time of Henry VI. It is furnished with a ring to which a thong might be fastened in order to twist round the arm of the person wielding it.
- FIG. 2.—A battle-axe of the time of Henry VIII, to which was once attached a match-lock pistol. The whole is of iron and came from Ireland.
- FIG. 3.—A Venetian pole-axe of the same period, the blade beautifully engraved and having on it the lion of St. Mark.
- FIG. 4.—Another specimen.
- FIG. 5.—A battle-axe of the close of the reign of Henry VIII.
- FIG. 6.—A Leith axe of the same period found in a river in Scotland. Such weapons were implied by the simple word "staves," which included all kinds of arms whose handles were long poles. See the description of Leith and Lochaber axes and Jedward staves in Major: Hist. V. c. 3.
- FIG. 7.—A Lochaber-axe as old as the last described, if not of greater age.
- FIG. 8.—A battle-axe of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth.
- FIG. 9.—Another engraved of the middle of that period.
- FIG. 10.—One of the close of her reign.

FIG. 11.—Another of the same age.

FIG. 12.—One of the commencement of the reign of James I.

FIG. 13.—A ditto of this period, furnished with a wheel-lock pistol.

FIG. 14.—A Polish pole-axe having on the blade a crown and the letter S twisted round the number III, for Sigismund III. Its staff is ornamented with a brass bead, and its form is exactly like those of the Anglo-Saxons in the Bayeux tapestry.

FIG. 15.—A Dutch battle-axe having on it the date 1685, the handle being ornamented with ivory.

BATTLE-AXES AND POLE-AXES

The battle-axe is one of the earliest weapons of the human race, and as it was suggested by, so it immediately followed the invention of the hatchet. It was used on horseback, as well as on foot by the Asiatics, and the fashion soon extended itself to Europe. For this purpose it continued of its usual size, but as early as the Saxon times, officers commanding infantry, had its handle so lengthened as to occasion its then appellation of pole-axe.

FIG. 1.—A German pole-axe of the time of Henry VI. It is furnished with a ring to which a thong might be fastened in order to twist round the arm of the person wielding it.

FIG. 2.—A battle-axe of the time of Henry VIII. to which was once attached a match-lock pistol. The whole is of iron and came from Ireland.

FIG. 3.—A Venetian pole-axe of the same period, the blade beautifully engraved and having on it the lion of St. Mark.

FIG. 4.—Another specimen.

FIG. 5.—A battle-axe of the close of the reign of Henry VIII.

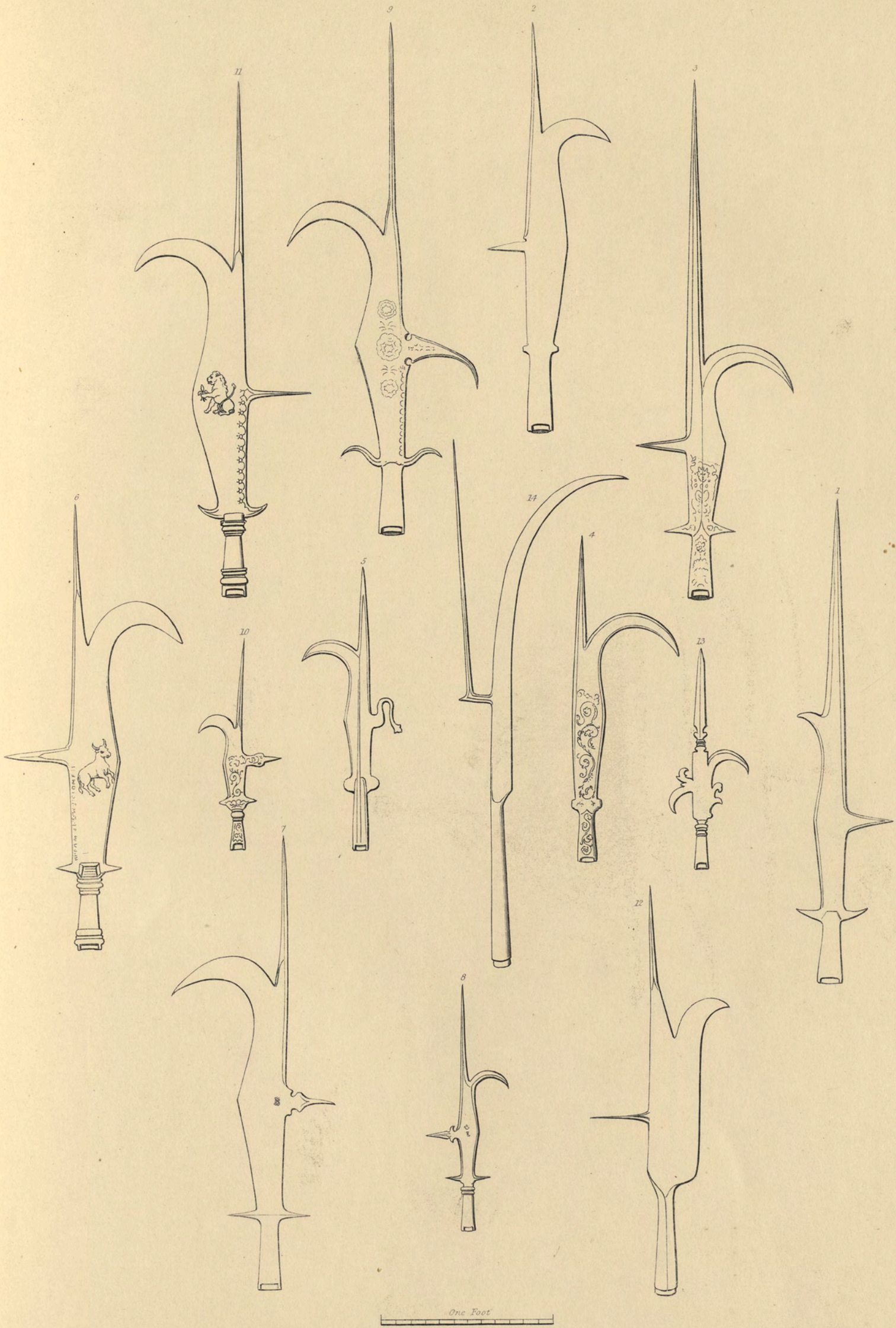
FIG. 6.—A battle-axe of the same period found in a river in Scotland. Such weapons were implied by the simple word "staves," which included all kinds of arms whose handles were long poles. See the description of Irish and Lochaber axes and bedward axes in Major Pitt-Rivers's V. & A.

FIG. 7.—A Lochaber axe as old as the last described if not of greater age.

FIG. 8.—A battle-axe of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth.

FIG. 9.—Another engraved of the middle of that period.

FIG. 10.—One of the close of her reign.



BILLS AND A GISARME.

PLATE LXXXIV.

BILLS AND A GISARME.

THE bill was the principal weapon of the infantry, until the pike was brought into general use, when the proportion became as five to one. Sir Roger Williams in his "briefe discourse of Warre," says: "There ought to bee amongst 1,000 pikes, 200 short weapons as holberts or bills; but the bills must be of good stuffe not like our common browne bills." The bearers of "both bills and halberds ought to have corslets with light Milan murrians, the fore parts ought to be of reasonable prooffe, I mean of the prooffe of the caliver." Giacomo de Grassi teaches the mode of using the partisan, pike, bill, halberd and javelin, and Joachim Meyer that of the halbert, his accompanying engravings shewing that a button was put on its point. Silver asserts that "the battle-axe, the halbard, the black bill, the Welsh hooke or forest bill ought all to be five or six feet long, but not longer, and have the advantage against all manner of weapons whatsoever."

FIG. 1.—A bill of the time of Henry VI.

FIG. 2.—A ditto of the close of his reign.

FIG. 3.—Another of the time of Edward IV.

FIG. 4.—A ditto of that of Richard III.

FIG. 5.—A small ditto with a hook to seize hold of a bridle.

FIG. 6.—A large one of the time of Henry VII. It has on it a rampant bull and an inscription in characters somewhat resembling those of the time of Edward I.

FIG. 7.—Another of the same date.

FIG. 8.—A small one marked with an L, and a crown.

FIG. 9.—One of the time of Henry VIII.

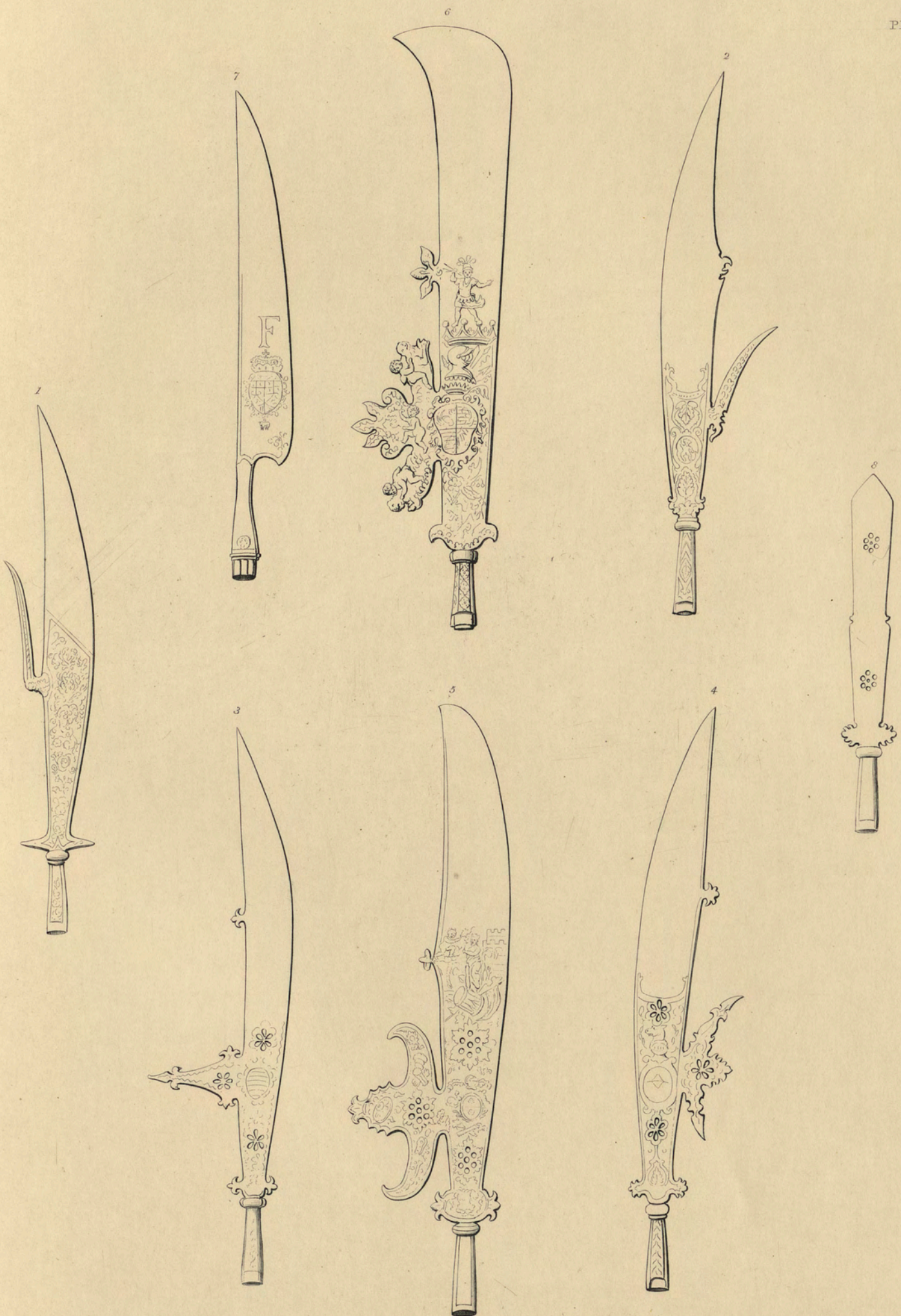
FIG. 10.—A small ditto.

FIG. 11.—Another large one.

FIG. 12.—The English black bill of that date, and which form was retained till its disuse. Its length is eight feet eight inches. The rest were all purchased in Italy.

FIG. 13.—A small bill of the time of Henry II, of France.

FIG. 14.—An old English gisarme. This weapon was known in the twelfth century, is mentioned in the Statute of Winchester and by Fleta, and was used as late as the battle of Flodden.



One Foot.

GLAIVES AND A VOULGE.

PLATE LXXXV.

GLAIVES AND A VOULGE.

THE glaive was derived from the Celtic custom of placing a sword with a hollow handle at the end of a pole, called by the natives of Wales llavnawr, *the blade-weapon*; and takes its name from the Cleddyv or Gleddeyv of the Welsh. In an abstract of the grants of the 1st of Richard III among the Harleian MSS. No. 443, is a warrant to Nicholas Spicer, authorizing him to impress smiths for making 2000 Welsh glaives, and 20s. 6d. are charged for 30 glaives with their staves made at Abergavenny and Llanllolved.

In the romaunt of Guy, Earl of Warwick, by Walter of Exeter, written in the time of Edward II, also in the Harleian library of the British Museum, they are called gleves: thus

Grant coupes de gleves trenchant
Les escus ne lur vailut un gans.

"Such powerful strokes from cutting gleves
That the shields were not worth a glove."

They were also in frequent use on the continent, and the Chronicle of Flanders mentions an instance of the cavalry having armed themselves with glaives which they ornamented with pennoncelles. In this plate the blades only are given.

FIG. 1.—An Italian glaive or glaive-gisarme of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 2.—Another, the costume on which shews it to be of the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII.

FIG. 3.—A glaive of the middle of his reign.

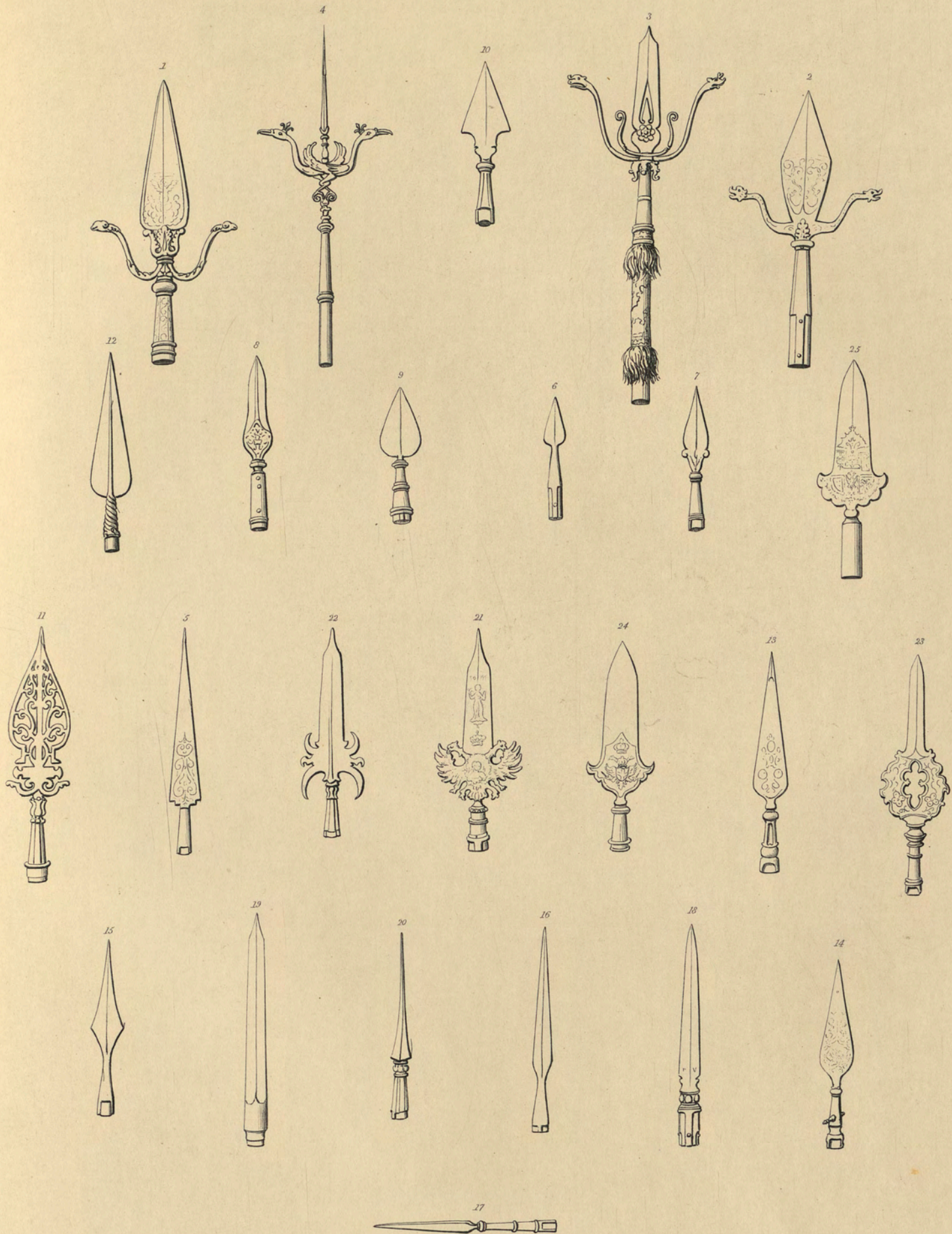
FIG. 4.—Another specimen.

FIG. 5.—One of the latter part of his reign.

FIG. 6.—One of eight in this collection made for the guard of the Doge of Venice during the time that the Emperor Maximilian had temporary command there, in compliment to whom the central ornament on the blade is the Austrian eagle. Upon this the arms of the succeeding Doge, Francisco Veneri, who held the office from 1554 to 1556, have been deeply incised, no doubt to commemorate the expulsion of the Germans.

FIG. 7.—A German glaive, bearing on the blade the arms of Ferdinand, King of the Romans, surrounded by the order of the Fleece.

FIG. 8.—A voulge or boulge made exactly in conformity with the ordinance of Charles VIII, King of France; double-edged half way down the blade. The name sometimes given to this weapon was *langue de bœuf*, from its resemblance to the tongue of an ox.



One Foot.

LINSTOCKS AND PIKES.

PLATE LXXXVI.

LINSTOCKS AND PIKES.

THE linstock, as here represented, was an invention calculated for the benefit of the cannoniers, who, in the act of laying down their matches in order to take up and defend themselves with halbards, were often cut down at their guns.

FIG. 1.—The linstock in its earliest state, being of the time of Edward VI and of Italian origin. It is simply a pike head furnished with two branches, from which the lighted ends of a match projected, having been wound up the staff, so as not only to be serviceable for the gun, but allowing the cannonier always to be armed.

FIG. 2.—Another of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth. It is calculated to give a securer hold of the match, the grotesque heads, at the termination of the branches, being made with open mouths.

FIG. 3.—An improved linstock of the middle of Elizabeth's reign, the grotesque heads being slit to hold the match, but furnished with adjusting screws to keep it tight in imitation of the cock of a match lock. The upper part of the staff is ornamented with rich Genoa velvet.

FIG. 4.—Another of the time of Charles I, the adjusting screw being fixed and its office performed by means of a nut which gives to the birds' heads the appearance of those of the peacock.

The pike was introduced into France by the Switzers in the reign of Louis XI, being merely the lance or spear of the cavalry adapted to infantry. It soon became general in European armies. Morris or long pikes, those copied from the Moors are continually mentioned in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, the staves of which were covered by way of protection with little nails.

In 1645 the length of the pike was fifteen feet besides the head; in 1670 eighteen feet altogether, and in 1680 fifteen exclusive of the head and foot. The heads were always made of the best steel and the staves of well seasoned ash. From the head downwards they were protected, for three or four feet, with thin iron plates to prevent their being cut in two by the swords of the cavalry.

FIG. 5.—Pike head of the time of Henry VII, prettily engraved.

FIG. 6.—Ditto of the time of Henry VIII, probably the morris-pike.

FIG. 7.—Another of the time of Edward VI.

FIG. 8.—One of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth.

FIG. 9.—Ditto of the middle of ditto.

FIG. 10.—Pike of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth.

FIG. 11.—One of the close of ditto. It is precisely in character with the architectural ornaments of the time.

FIG. 12.—Another of the time of James I.

FIG. 13.—Ditto, ditto.

FIG. 14.—Ditto, ditto.

FIG. 15.—Ditto of the time of Charles I, from Heythrop Abbey.

FIG. 16.—A fluted one with three edges of the time of Cromwell.

FIG. 17.—Ditto, ditto, gilt of the same period from Baden-tower, in the county of Westmoreland, presented by Francis Douce, Esq. F. S. A.

FIG. 18.—Another almost flat of the same period.

FIG. 19.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.

FIG. 20.—Another also of Cromwell's time.

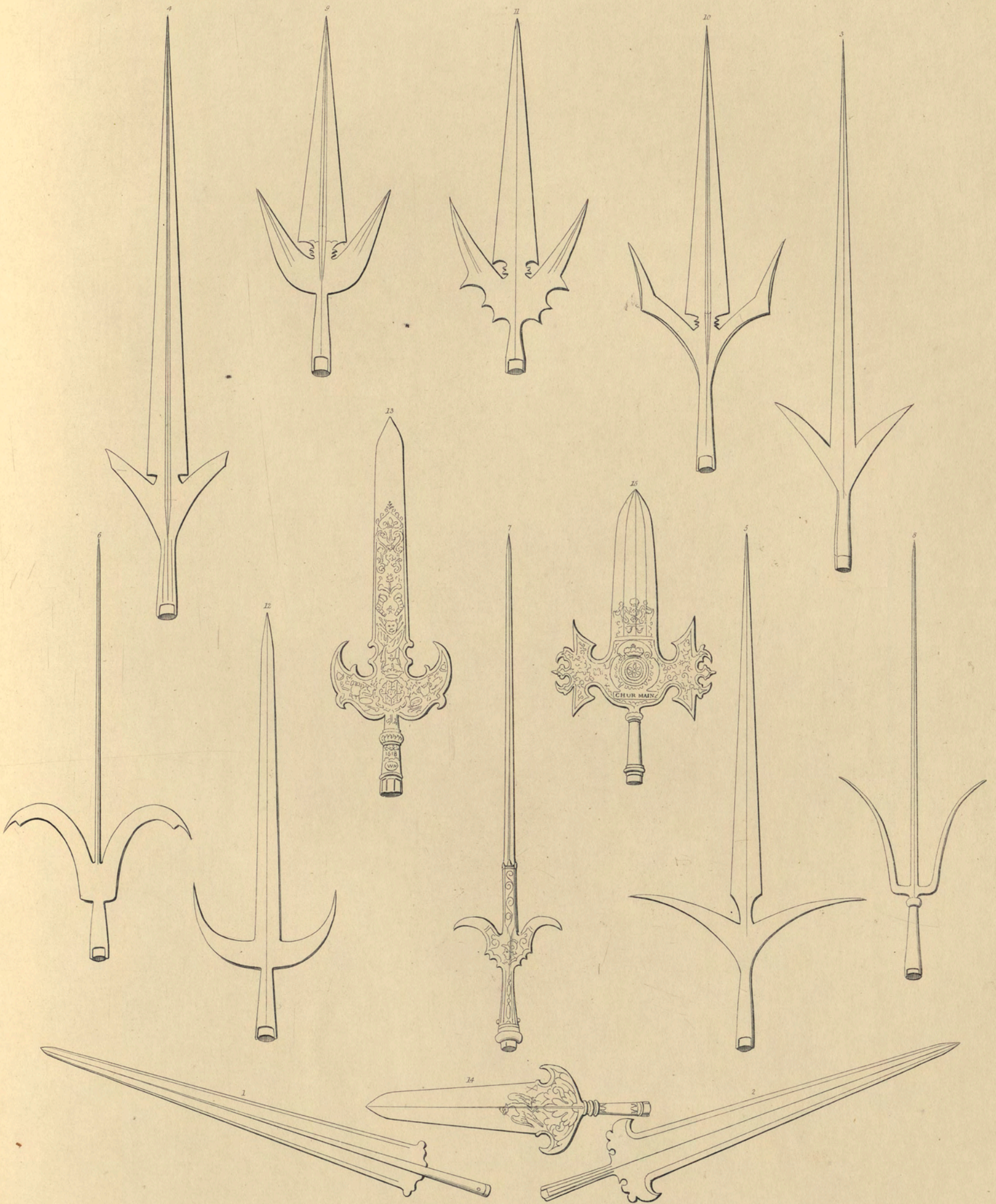
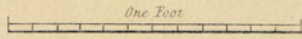
FIG. 21.—Ditto of the troops of Ferdinand IV, King of the Romans, whose portrait is engraved on it as well as the figures of "Mars" and the "Sonn."

FIG. 22.—One of the time of Charles II.

FIG. 23.—Ditto, ditto.

FIG. 24.—Ditto, ditto.

FIG. 25.—Another of the time of Charles II.



SPETUMS, PARTISANS AND RANSEURS.

PLATE LXXXVII.

SPETUMS, PARTISANS AND RANSEURS.

THESE weapons are so nearly possessed of the same characteristics, viz. a blade with lateral projections, that, if we confine the word partisan to the sense in which it was used from the middle of the sixteenth century, it might be retained as a general name for the whole. There exists, however, for our guidance a valuable, though scarce work, by Pietro Monti, printed at Milan in 1509, entitled "*Exercitiorum atque artis militaris collectanea*," in which they are described with such minuteness, as well as named, that we have not that option.

FIG. 1.—A partisan of the time of Edward IV. Monti says that its height was a little more than a man with outstretched hand could reach, and that its blade, which greatly resembled that of an antient sword, was not only pointed but sharp on both edges. It were vain to seek the etymology of this word on which lexicographers are so much at variance, unless it were so called from those who first used it.

FIG. 2.—Another specimen, somewhat later.

FIG. 3.—The ranseur, ranson, rhonca, or roncie of the time of Edward IV. Monti states that it was distinguished from the partisan solely in having a sharper point, and side projecting ears.

FIG. 4.—The spetum of the same date, differing from the last, according to the same author, in having its lateral blades made bow-like and sharp in the concave curve.

FIG. 5.—A ditto, time of Richard III, the lateral blades being pointed.

FIG. 6.—Another of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 7.—A spetum of the end of his reign no longer made to cut. Monti informs us that in charging, this weapon was sometimes retained in the hand and held so that “one of its ears” should be uppermost; but, at other times, thrown as a javelin.

FIG. 8.—A ditto, of the time of Henry VIII.

FIG. 9.—A ranseur, time of Richard III.

FIG. 10.—A ditto, time of Henry VII.

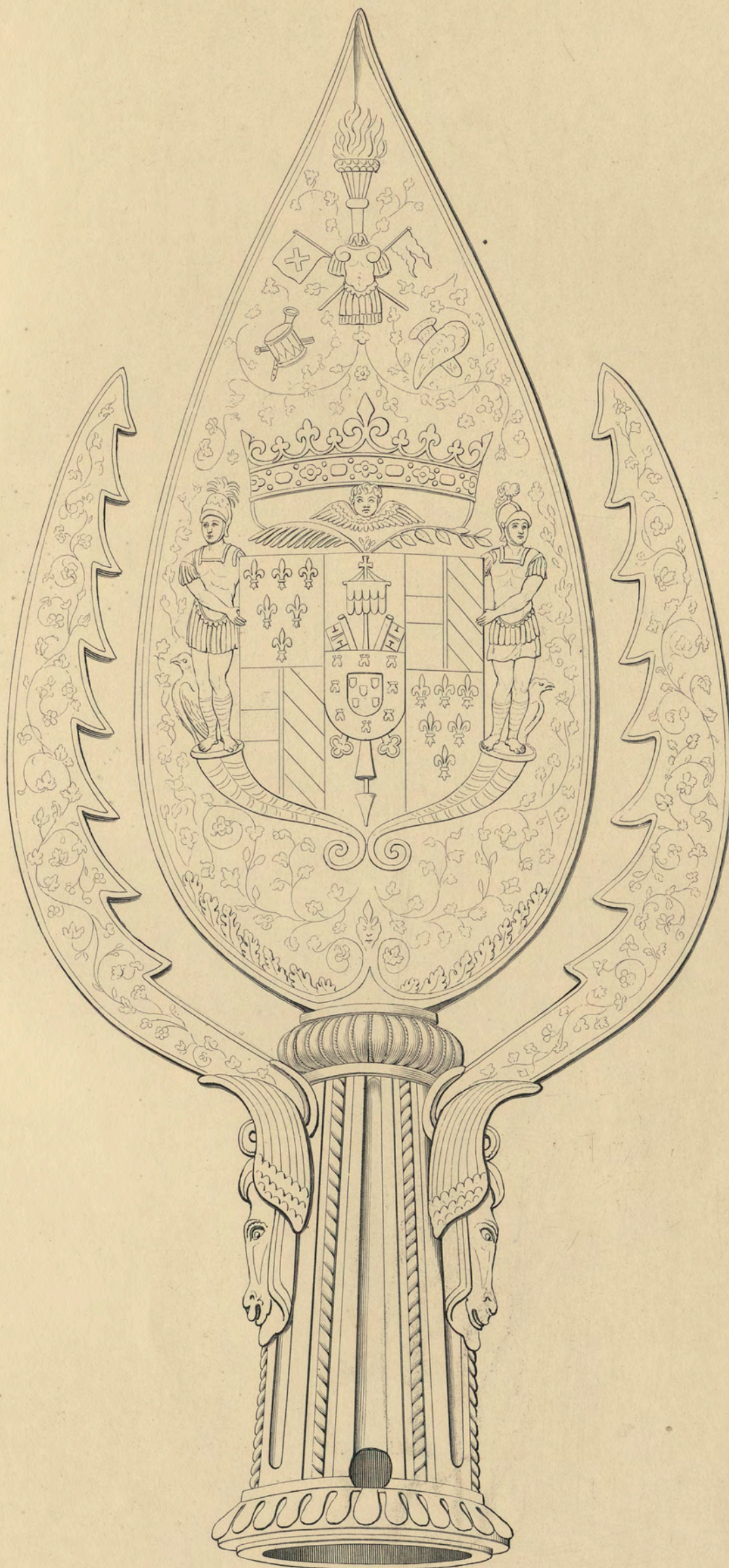
FIG. 11.—Another, somewhat later.

FIG. 12.—A partisan of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

FIG. 13.—A ditto, of the time of James I, but German. It is richly and interestingly engraved with trophies composed of the weapons of the time; was made for the guard of Wolfgang Wilhelm Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and has on it the date 1615 and the initials WW. It is also embellished with his arms surrounded by the collar of the Fleece. The bearings composing the shield are—1. The Duchy of Bavaria, lozengy bendy. 2. Ditto, of Juliers, a lion rampant. 3. Ditto, of Cleves, an escarbunkle. 4. Ditto, of Berg, a lion rampant crowned. 5. County of Veldentz, a lion rampant crowned. 6. Ditto, of Marche, a fess chequy between two double tressures. 7. Ditto, of Ravensberg, three chevronels. 8. Principality of Mœurs, a fess bordered between two tressures. Over all an escutcheon of pretence, charged with a lion rampant crowned for the Palatinate of the Rhine.

FIG. 14.—A partisan of the close of the reign of James I.

FIG. 15.—Another of the time of William III. It is much engraved and has on it the armorial bearing of Mainz, viz. a catherine wheel of six spokes.



PARTISAN OF THE GUARD OF THE DUKE OF PARMA.

PLATE LXXXVIII.

PARTISAN OF THE GUARD OF THE DUKE OF PARMA.

A.D. 1586.

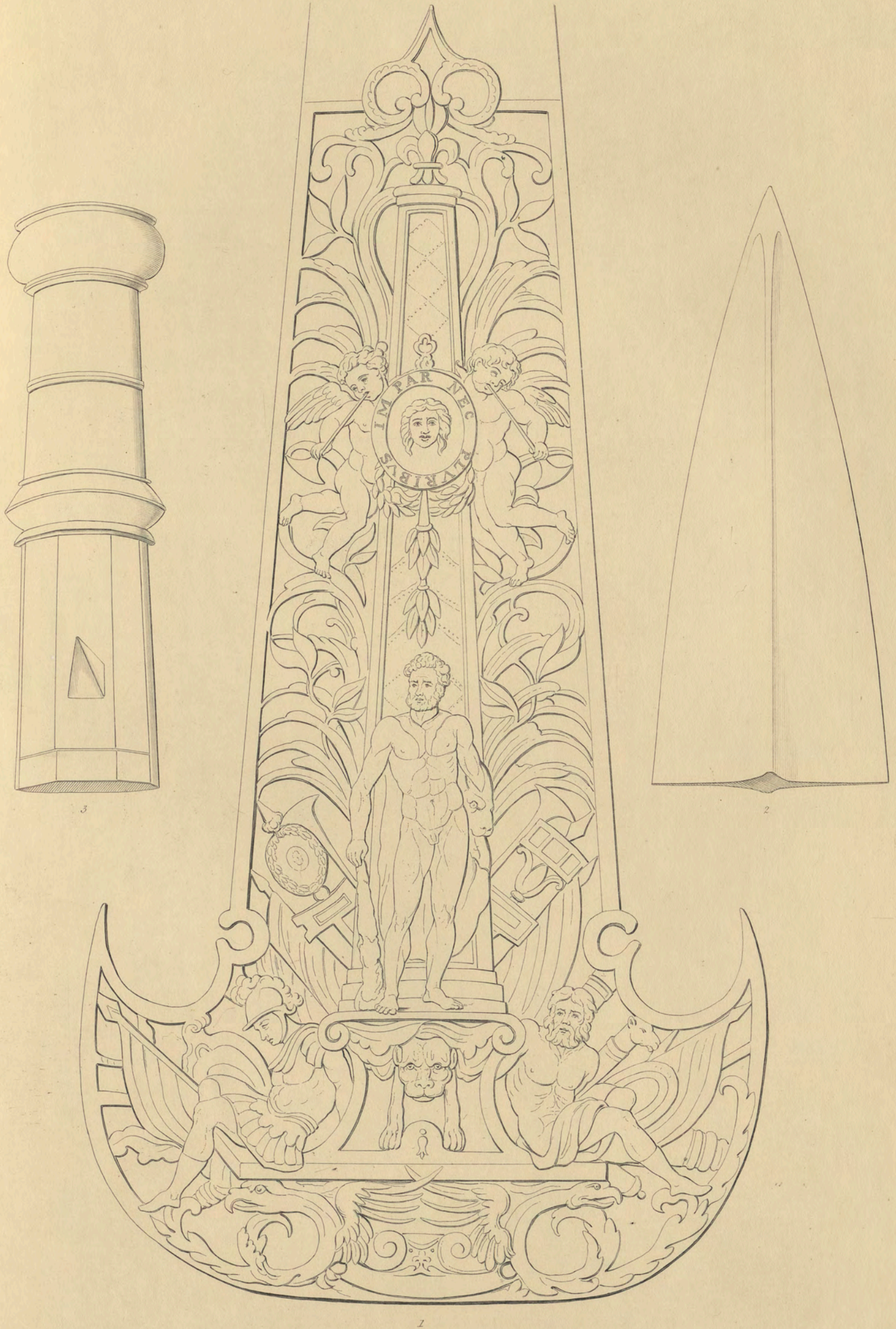
THERE is more of taste than utility in the form of this beautiful weapon. It is of steel of so very dark a blue colour as to appear almost black, the ornaments on it engraved and gilt, and nearly similar on both sides.

Alexander Farnese, the great-grandson of Pope Paul III, was born in 1544, and became Duke of Parma and Placentia on the death of his father in 1586, when the partisan was probably fabricated. He married in 1566 Mary, daughter of Edward Prince of Portugal, to whose kingdom he afterwards, in her name, made some pretensions. She died in 1577, and he on the 11th of December 1592, after having gained much renown for his military skill in the Low-Countries. Indeed his warlike propensities became manifest very early in life, for whilst a youth at the court of Spain, having heard of the victory of Lepanto, he became a volunteer under his uncle Don Juan of Austria, and such were his adroitness and valour, that Philip thought him fit to succeed his relative in the supreme government of the Netherlands.

The principal ornament on the partisan and that which identifies the owner is the armorial bearings. The shield containing these, it will be perceived, is quarterly, 1st and 4th the family arms of Farnese, viz: or six fleurs-de-lis az, three, two and one: 2nd and 3rd Austria, i. e. gules a fess argent, impaling Burgundy antient, viz: bendy or and azure. These Alexander assumed on account of his mother, who was Margaret natural daughter of the Emperor Charles V. The quarterings of the shield are divided by a pale gules charged

with a papal gonfanon or, with the two keys of the Holy See in saltier, tied azure, shewing the bearer's descent from Paul III. On an escutcheon of pretence are the arms of Portugal, viz: arg: within a border gu: charged with seven castles or, five escutcheons placed crosswise az: in allusion to the Moorish Kings with whom Alphonso I combatted in 1139, and each charged with five plates, placed in saltier.

It is to be observed, that this blazon is not shewn on the weapon, the whole, as before observed, being merely gilt, and the heraldic lines distinguishing colours being of more modern invention. The crest of the Farnese family is a demi-unicorn, but the classical taste of the artist has changed it for the head of Pegasus, which he has, with a considerable degree of good taste, introduced, embossed on a bit of drapery under each lateral branch of the weapon.



PARTISAN OF THE GUARD OF LOUIS XIV.

PLATE LXXXIX.

PARTISAN OF THE GUARD OF LOUIS XIV.

A.D. 1666.

THIS beautiful specimen, embossed and perforated, of the partisan is identified from the motto *NEC PLURIBVS IMPAR* inlaid in gold about the middle of the blade, and the fleur-de-lis still higher. Some part being russet, some gilt and some bright give great relief to the general arrangement. It has been given of its full size, both sides being alike.

The sun darting its rays on the world with the motto above mentioned was adopted by the King of France in the year 1666, a fact that has been satisfactorily proved by the Père Menestrier in a book written expressly in opposition to those who falsely attribute it to Philip II, King of Spain. The French identity of this partisan blade is shown by the fleur-de-lis at top. It is moreover so completely in the style of Le Pautre that the design must be attributed to him.

FIG. 1.—Represents all the ornamented part of the blade.

FIG. 2.—The remaining bright part, thus placed for want of room.

FIG. 3.—The socket below the blade.

PLATE LXXIX.

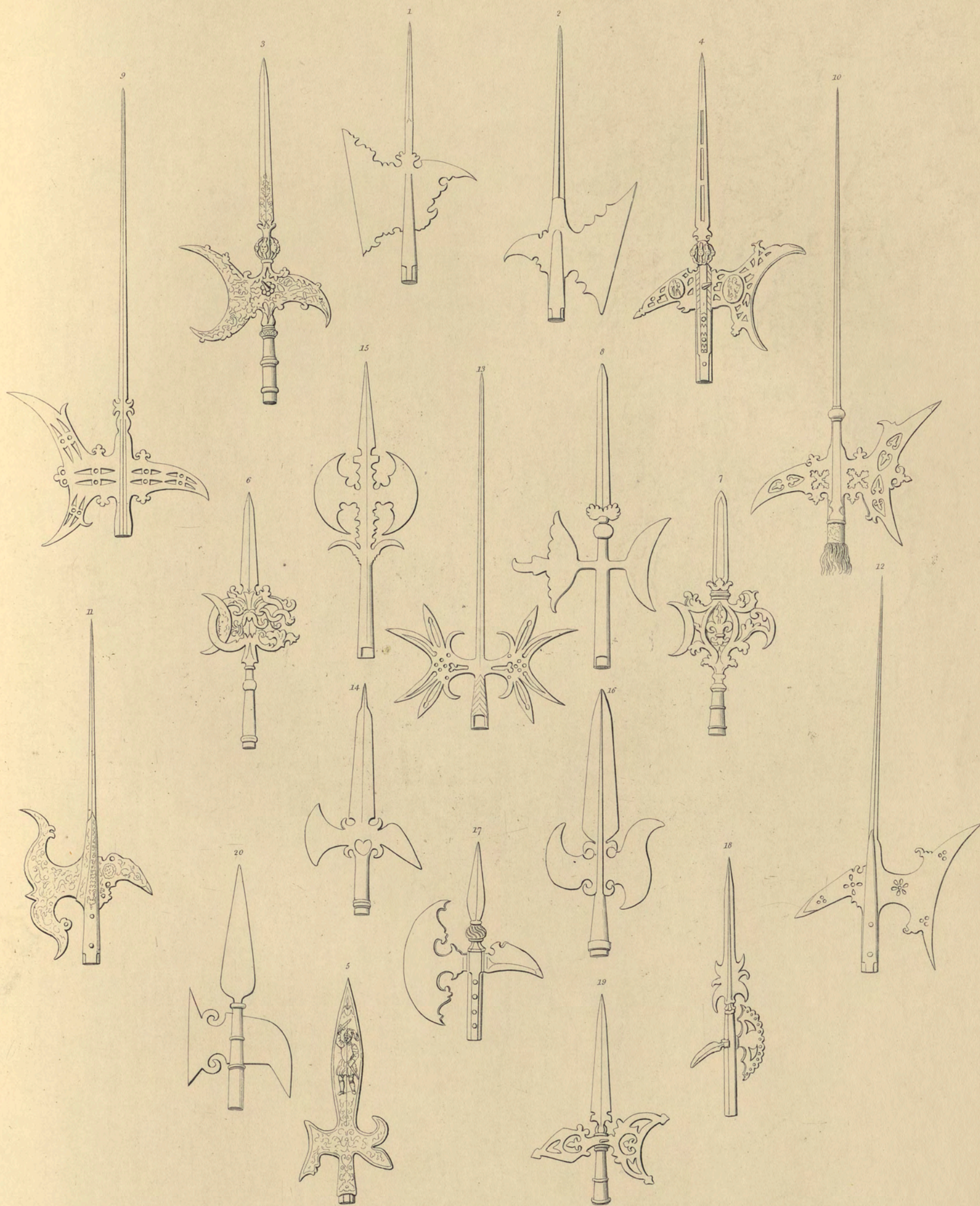
PARTISAN OF THE GUARD OF LOUIS XIV.

A.D. 1666.

This beautiful specimen, embossed and perforated, of the partisan is identified from the motto and remains intact in gold about the middle of the blade, and the fleur-de-lis still higher. Some part being raised, some gilt and some bright give great relief to the general arrangement. It has been given of its full size, both sides being alike.

The sun darting its rays on the sword with the motto above mentioned was adopted by the King of France in the year 1666, a fact that has been satisfactorily proved by the *Œuvre Monétaire* in a book written expressly in opposition to those who falsely attribute it to Philip II. King of Spain. The French identity of this partisan blade is shown by the fleur-de-lis at top. It is moreover so completely in the style of Le Tour that the design must be attributed to him.

- FIG. 1.—Represents all the ornamented part of the blade.
FIG. 2.—The remaining bright part thus placed for want of room.
FIG. 3.—The socket below the blade.



One Foot.

HALBARDS.

PLATE XC.

HALBARDS.

THE halbard, derived from the Teutonic Alle-bard, i. e. cleave-all, although mentioned in the fifteenth, did not come into general use before the commencement of the sixteenth century, the series represented in this plate may, therefore, be considered as complete in point of chronology, as far down as it extends; for this weapon was not laid aside in our army till about five and thirty years ago.

FIG. 1.—A halbard of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 2.—A ditto with a longer blade.

FIG. 3.—A ditto formed of open-work and beautifully engraved, having on it the arms of Girgenti, the antient Agrigentum, of the time of Henry VIII.

FIG. 4.—A ditto of the close of the reign of Henry VIII, ornamented with embossed medallions and having its blade pierced.

FIG. 5.—A ditto of the time of Edward VI, highly engraved.

FIG. 6.—A ditto of Henry II, King of France, with the half-moon in compliment to Diane de Poitiers.

FIG. 7.—A ditto with the fleur-de-lis as well as the crescent.

FIG. 8.—A ditto of the time of Queen Mary.

FIG. 9.—A ditto of the time of Elizabeth.

FIG. 10.—A Venetian ditto.

FIG. 11.—Another of the same date.

FIG. 12.—A ditto.

FIG. 13.—A double-axed ditto.

FIG. 14.—A halbard of the time of Charles I.

FIG. 15.—A double-axed ditto.

FIG. 16.—A halbard of the time of Charles II.

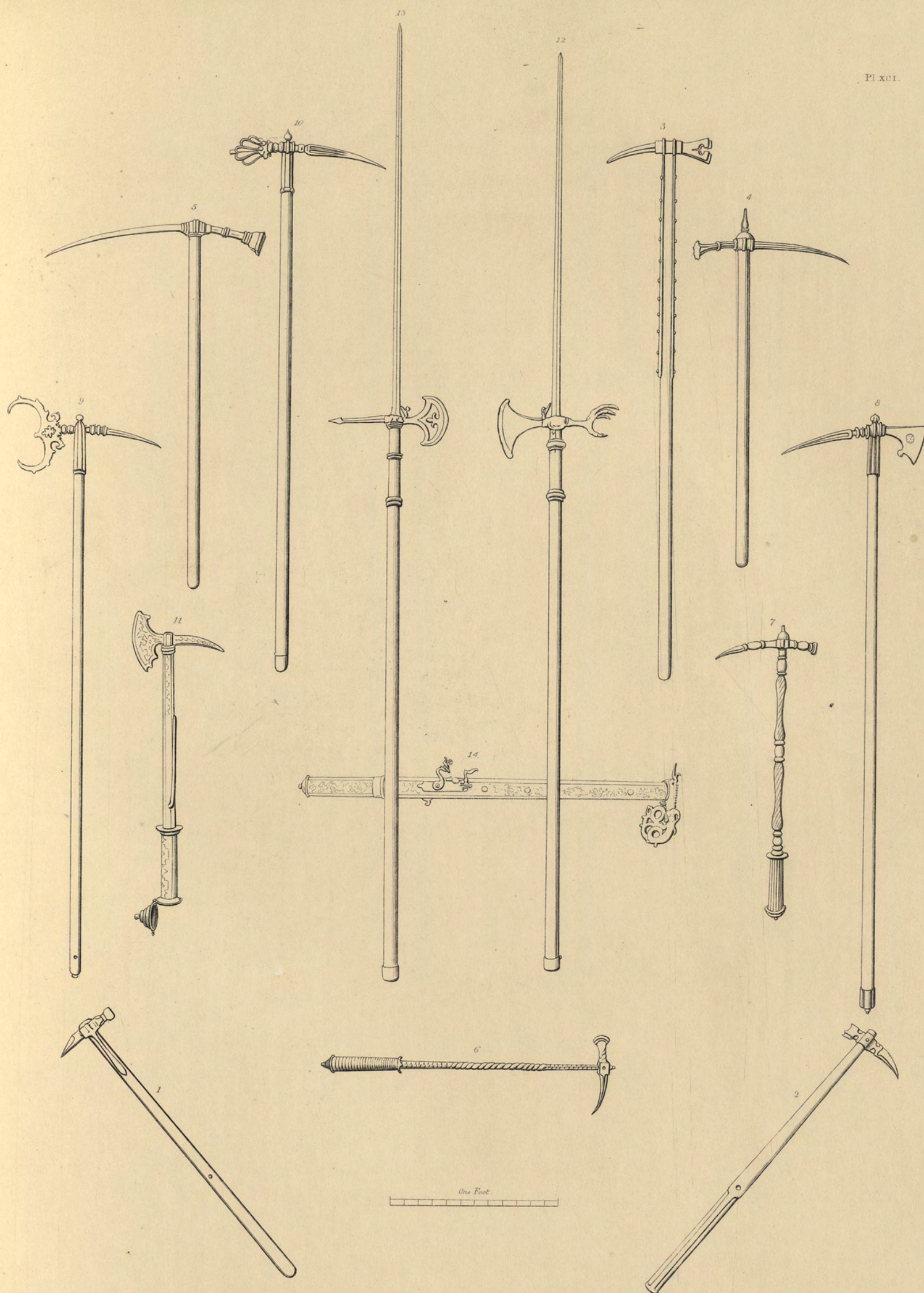
- FIG. 17.—A halbard with its beak of great thickness.
 FIG. 18.—A ditto with its blade at right-angles to the axe.
 FIG. 19.—A ditto of the time of William III.
 FIG. 20.—A ditto of the reign of George I.

PLATE XC.

HALBARD.

The halbard, derived from the *Franciscan* *Alphard*, is a cleave-still, although mentioned in the fifteenth century, did not come into general use before the commencement of the sixteenth century, the earliest represented in this plate may, therefore, be considered as complete in point of chronology, as far down as it extends; for this weapon was not laid aside in our army till about five and thirty years ago.

- FIG. 1.—A halbard of the time of Henry VII.
 FIG. 2.—A ditto with a longer blade.
 FIG. 3.—A ditto formed of open-work and beautifully engraved, having on it the arms of Guesard, the ancient *Argentine* of the time of Henry VIII.
 FIG. 4.—A ditto of the close of the reign of Henry VIII, ornamented with embossed medallions and having its blade pierced.
 FIG. 5.—A ditto of the time of Edward VI, highly engraved.
 FIG. 6.—A ditto of Henry II, King of France, with the half-moon in compliment to *Diane de Poitiers*.
 FIG. 7.—A ditto with the *Heur-de-lis* as well as the crescent.
 FIG. 8.—A ditto of the time of Queen Mary.
 FIG. 9.—A ditto of the time of Elizabeth.
 FIG. 10.—A Venetian ditto.
 FIG. 11.—Another of the same date.
 FIG. 12.—A ditto.
 FIG. 13.—A double-axed ditto.
 FIG. 14.—A halbard of the time of Charles I.
 FIG. 15.—A double-axed ditto.
 FIG. 16.—A halbard of the time of Charles II.



MARTELS DE FER AND HORSEMEN'S HAMMERS.

PLATE XCI.

MARTELS DE FER AND HORSEMEN'S HAMMERS.

THE martel is a very antient weapon, as has been shewn in Plate XLVIII, and after it had been changed from stone to iron, gave name from its constant use to one of the monarchs of France. It was then, however, but a mere hammer and so continued as the Malvern effigy proves in the reign of our Henry II, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries became highly elegant and ornamental.

FIG. 1.—A horseman's hammer of the time of Edward IV, with a flat handle of steel. It is furnished with a hook to hold it at the saddle-bow and is perforated to receive a cord, which may be twisted round the hand, that it may not be beaten out. This was also an Asiatic practice.

FIG. 2.—A ditto, a little later in point of date. The handle is partly of wood, partly of steel.

FIG. 3.—A martel-de-fer for an officer of infantry, the broad end is separated into four. It is of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 4.—Another of the time of Henry VIII.

FIG. 5.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 6.—One of the middle of his reign.

FIG. 7.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 8.—Another of the close of ditto.

FIG. 9.—A ditto of the time of Edward VI.

FIG. 10.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 11.—One of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, furnished with a pistol, beautifully engraved, and having a hook to hold it at the saddle-bow.

FIG. 12.—A martel-de-fer for infantry of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, having within it a tuck.

FIG. 13.—A ditto of the time of James I.

FIG. 14.—Another of the time of William III, containing a sword and fire-lock pistol.

PLATE XXI.

MARTELS DE FER AND HORSEMEN'S HAMMERS.

The martel is a very ancient weapon, as has been shown in Plate XLVIII, and after it had been changed from stone to iron, gave name from its constant use to one of the monarchs of France. It was then, however, but a mere hammer, and so continued as the Malverin effigy proves in the reign of our Henry II, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries became highly elegant and ornamental.

FIG. 1.—A horseman's hammer of the time of Edward IV, with a flat handle of steel. It is furnished with a hook to hold it at the saddle-bow and is perforated to receive a cord, which may be twisted round the hand, that it may not be beaten out. This was also an Asiatic practice.

FIG. 2.—A ditto, a little later in point of date. The handle is partly of wood, partly of steel.

FIG. 3.—A martel-de-fer for an officer of infantry, the broad end is separated into four. It is of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 4.—Another of the time of Henry VIII.

FIG. 5.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 6.—One of the middle of his reign.

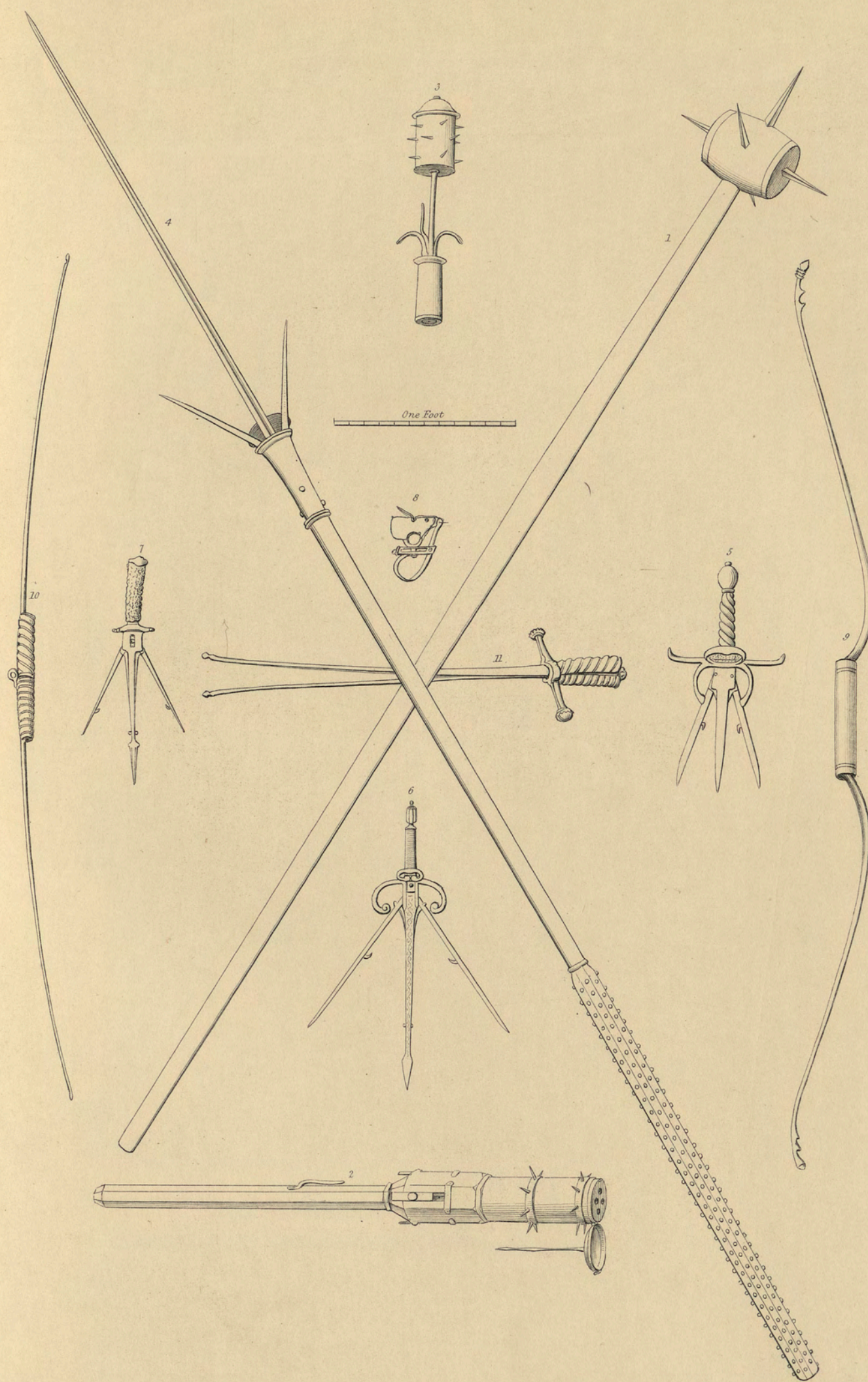
FIG. 7.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 8.—Another of the close of ditto.

FIG. 9.—A ditto of the time of Edward VI.

FIG. 10.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 11.—One of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, furnished with a pistol, beautifully engraved, and having a hook to hold it at the saddle-bow.



HOLY-WATER SPRINKLES &c.

PLATE XCII.

HOLY-WATER SPRINKLES, &c.

To sprinkle the holy water was the cant-phrase for fetching blood, which will account for the appellation, as there is no resemblance between the weapon so called and the aspergillum.

FIG. 1.—A holy-water-sprinkle of the fifteenth century. It is a wooden mallet, bound with iron and furnished with iron spikes.

FIG. 2.—A demi-holy-water-sprinkle, to speak in the language of the time, “with gonnes at the ende.” This awkward weapon, prior in point of date to the invention of the match-lock, and therefore not later than the time of Edward IV, was made to hang at the saddle-bow instead of a mace. The iron cap at the end is furnished with a spear-like blade, opens on a hinge or is held in its place by a hook. It contains four short barrels, each of which is fired with a match, and its touch-hole protected by a sliding piece of wood.

FIG. 3.—A petty-holy-water-sprinkle to hang at the saddle bow. The whole, except the handle, is of iron.

FIG. 4.—A concealed ranseur of the time of Henry VIII, from Genoa. The upper part is an iron cylinder with a cap on the top. This is opened by touching the bolt seen a little below it in front, and then by giving the weapon a jerk forward, the blades fly out, and produce the form of the partisan. Upon those on each side is written *AL SEGNO DEL COR*, “To the mark of the heart.” When in the state seen in the engraving, the blades are held so firmly that they cannot be thrust back, and the only mode of returning them into the cylinder is by striking the butt-end against the ground, when they instantly fall in. It is surprising how well the warm climate of Italy has preserved the spring, as the whole of the wood, which forms the lower end, has been perforated by the worm.

FIG. 5.—A dagger of the middle of the reign of Henry VIII, which, after being thrust into a person, by pulling a little catch, is made to open within him.

FIG. 6.—A ditto, of the time of Philip and Mary ornamented with engraving. This is an improvement on the last, the prolongation of the blade allowing means for a second blow. Such daggers were said to be “pennated.”

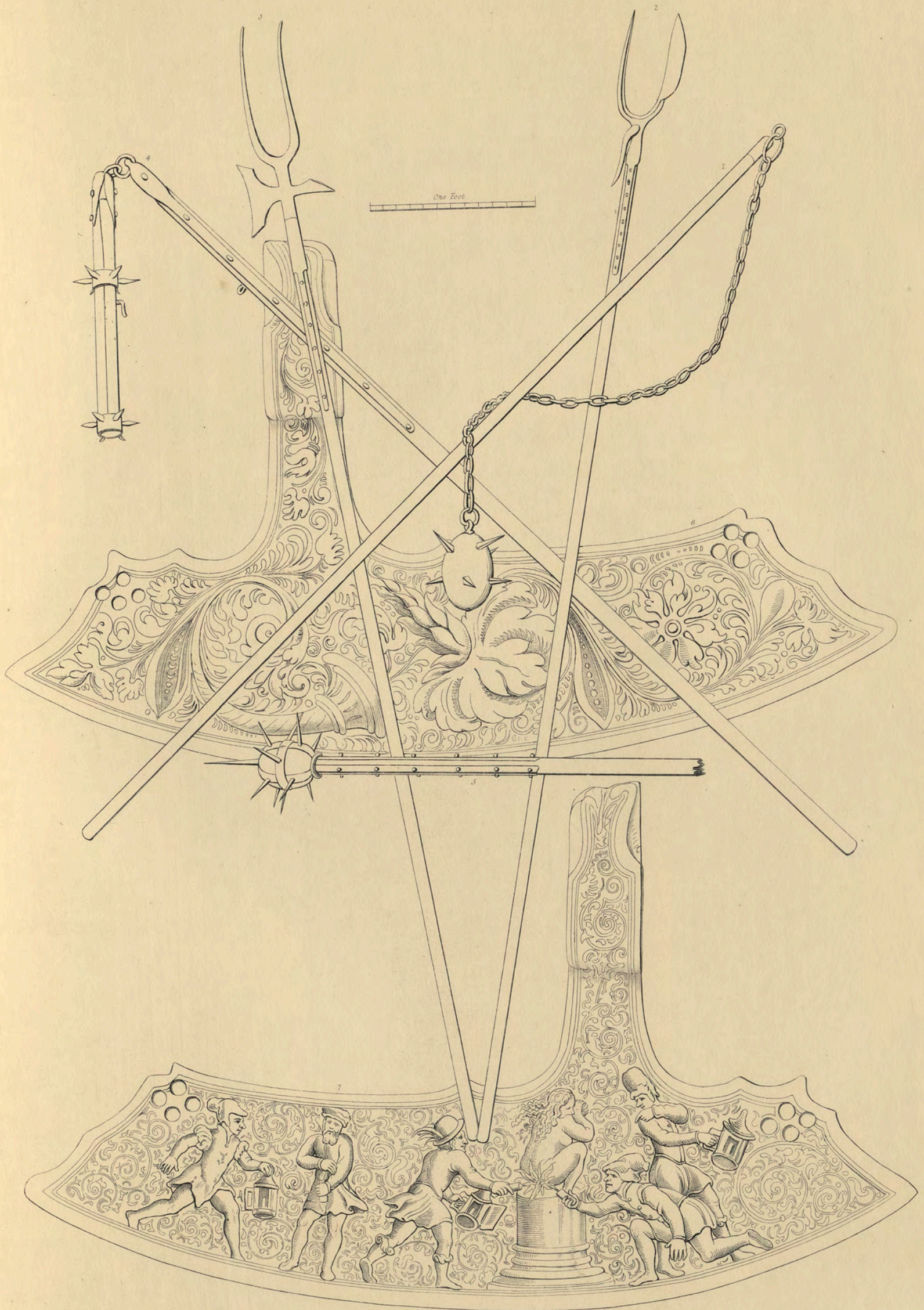
FIG. 7.—Another of the time of Charles II. All three are German.

FIG. 8.—A weapon for throwing poisoned needles in a crowd. Where the lid is seen lifted up is the chamber in which the needles are kept stuck into a cork at the bottom. On the opposite side a needle is seen put through a hole in a strong spring, held in its place by a catch above, which, when pressed by the thumb, disengages it and ejects the needle. As the fore-finger goes through the centre ring, and the thumb is at top, this weapon is almost entirely concealed by the hand. The spring can be adjusted by a screw at the side.

FIG. 9.—An Italian bow of steel of the time of Henry VIII, presented by Francis Douce, Esq.

FIG. 10.—A German bow of steel of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

FIG. 11.—The same folded together, and held so by a cross bar. The handle forms two small “gonnes” each fired by a match.



MORNING STAR, MILITARY FORKS, ETC.

PLATE XCIII.

MORNING STAR, MILITARY FORKS, &c.

FIG. 1.—A morning-star, a weapon used from the Conquest till the time of Henry VIII; being a ball of wood containing spikes of iron and suspended by a chain from the end of a pole. It was much used in trenches and on board ships.

FIG. 2.—The *fourche à crochet*, a military fork furnished with a hook for catching a bridle which the sharp edge of one of the prongs could afterwards cut.

FIG. 3.—A military fork also acting as a halberd, of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The military fork was used throughout the fifteenth as well as in the sixteenth century.

FIG. 4.—The military flail of the time of Henry VI. This rude weapon is made with a hook which, when put into a ring on the staff, keeps it from swagging about, and therefore more safe to carry. A jerk, however, will in an instant disengage it and make it ready for service.

FIG. 5.—A fixed morning-star or kind of holy-water-sprinkle of the same date and length as the last. This was sometimes termed *Barducium*.

FIG. 6.—The blade of a battle axe of its full size of the time of Queen Elizabeth, made in Germany.

FIG. 7.—The other side of ditto. The subject upon it is most whimsically chosen for such a purpose. The Mantuan bard, however prophetic, could never have imagined that, in the middle ages, he should have been converted into a necromancer, whatever he might have intended by his eighth Eclogue which was then regarded as containing abundance of magic.

When the fabulous life of Virgilius was constructed is unknown, but it was printed at Antwerp without date by John Doesborough, and, though a thin octavo,

a copy was sold at the Roxburgh sale for sixty guineas. The various tales of which it was composed became extremely popular, no greater proof of which need be adduced than that one should form the ornament of this battle axe. Virgilius paid great attentions to a Roman lady, and so far succeeded in his suit as to obtain from her a promise that if he would come in the evening to the tower in which she slept, she would draw him up in a basket to her chamber. He entered this vehicle of love, but, when he had ascended half way, the lady fastened the cord, reproached him for his wantonness, and told him, as a proper punishment, he should remain to be a subject of derision for the market people, who would, on the following morning, assemble in the great square beneath. In this awkward predicament he remained till, by order of the Emperor, who had heard of the circumstance, she released him. On the next day all the fires in Rome were suddenly extinguished, which was immediately attributed to Virgilius, to whom the Emperor was induced to send a deputation. His answer was, that the aforesaid lady must be made to sit almost naked on the public scaffold, and that all who wished to light their candles must do so at the fire that would at once appear under her, but that they could not communicate the light from one candle to another. This was carried into effect and Virgilius fully revenged for being jilted. The costume of the figure holding his hand over the lighted candle to prevent its being blown out, gives the date of the engraving.



A GENOISE CROSS-BOW.

PLATE XCIV.

GENOESE CROSS-BOW.

A. D. 1420.

THE cross-bow was an invention of the Roman empire in the east, suggested by the more antient military engines used in besieging fortresses. Hence its name arcubalist or arbalest, compounded of Latin and Greek words. It was introduced into England at the Norman conquest, but Richard Cœur de Lion is said first to have brought it into general fashion. The specimen which forms the subject of this Plate is Genoese, and such as was used by that people at the battle of Agincourt and for thirty years after. Indeed bows of this shape were made for a society of cross-bow men at Louvain till a late period, but the style of ornament always enables us to determine the date.

FIG. 1.—The cross-bow furnished with a stirrup. The bow is of steel, 2 feet 8 inches long, 2 inches wide in the centre, and half an inch thick. The guard for the trigger serves as a rest for the hand.

FIG. 2.—The moulinet and pulleys by which it is bent, and which, when removed, are hung at the girdle.

FIG. 3.—The lower pulleys on the right side, of their real size.

FIG. 4.—The corresponding upper pulley.

In the centre is a figure in the costume of the time, winding up the bow, as in the Grand Armoury. His salade is that Plate LXXIV, Fig. 5, and his coutelase that Plate CI, Fig. 1.

FIG. 5.—A quarrel so called from its head being *carré* square, or made of four pieces as in this instance.

FIG. 6.—Another quarrel, though its head is only tripartite. It is made to whistle through the air, and has on it the initials and date B. L. 1602.

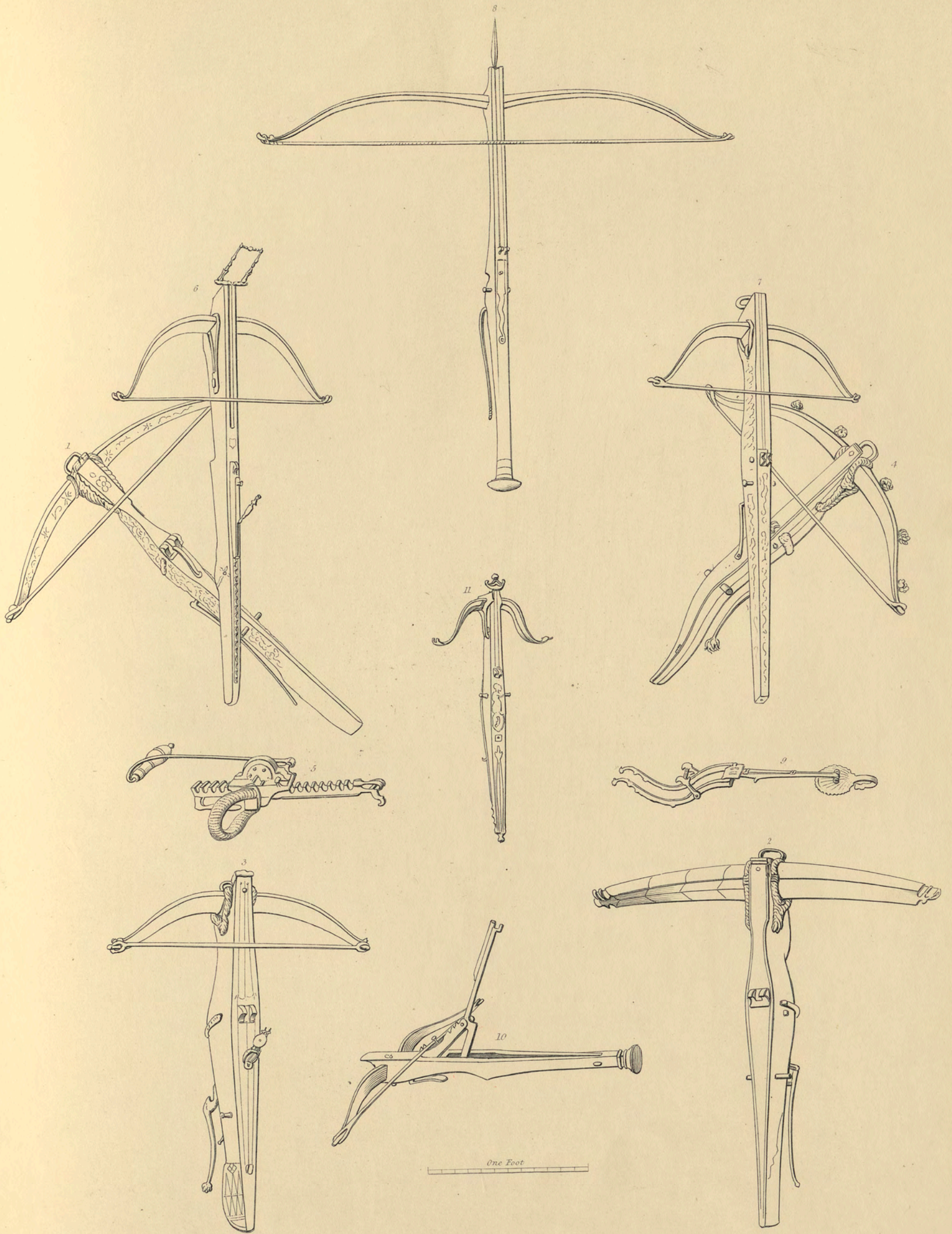
FIG. 7.—A bolt triple-feathered. On its pile or head is a sight wherewith to take aim. It was used with a bow, like that Fig. 2 on the next Plate, and is stamped with a shield of Henry VIII's time and the initials B. R.

FIG. 8.—A viraton, the wooden feathers being put on diagonally.

FIG. 9.—The vire or verou with its barbed head.

FIG. 10.—Two other specimens of the verou, and as may be seen in one of the Plates of *Der weisse Künig*, shot from a wooden bow, like that Fig. 1, in the next Plate. The under one is feathered (to adopt the expression of the day), with leather. These were generally used in hunting the chamois goat. In 1624, Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, being on a visit to Lord Zouch at his seat, Bramshill in Hampshire, accidentally shot one of the keepers in the arm with an arrow from a cross-bow which he had aimed at a buck, and which, dividing the artery, occasioned the man's death.

FIG. 11.—A cylindrical case for bird-bolts, covered with embossed leather of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Similar cases without the loops for cords were afterwards made for collections of knives, and furnished with perforated tops within the cover for that purpose.



CROSSBOWS CALLED LATCHES.

PLATE XCV.

CROSSBOWS CALLED LATCHES.

THE arcubalista grossa, or gros arbalète, was termed by the English a latch, for such we find the name in old inventories, though it is not easy to discover its derivation. Cases of leather made in two parts to go over each horn of the bow were put on to protect it and the cord against the effects of the weather.

FIG. 1.—A latch of the time of Henry VI, which may be regarded as the immediate improvement upon that which formed the subject of the last Plate. Its stock is covered with ivory on which are sculptured several figures, most of which are represented of their full size in Plates XCVI and XCVII. It is also ornamented as the minnesinger Henry of Ofterdingen, in the middle of the 12th century, describes the penon of a lance :

And thereupon two greyhounds fleet
Right seemly were pourtray'd
And always look'd as though they chased
The roebuck through the glade.

The bow, which is of steel, is neatly encased with stiff paper, strongly gilt and painted with red stars. The cord, formed of several parallel lengths of twine, is also enveloped in paper pasted on with thin string twisted over. Except these additions, the cords of latches were always thus constructed. A moveable piece of horn is so placed on the stock as to prevent the cord from slipping off the nut when wound up.

FIG. 2.—Another for the chase of the chamois goat, of the time of Henry VII. By comparing it with Plates 40 and 175 of *Der Weiss Künig*, it will

be seen that it was used with arrows resembling those Fig. 10 of the last Plate. The bow, as well as the stock, is of wood, and is armorially painted, viz: checquy gules and vert impaling vert. This specimen is German, and was presented by Bernard Brocas, Esq.

FIG. 3.—A latch of the same date, the stock of which is covered with pieces of stag's horn, and furnished with an elevating sight. An illumination of the time, copied by Strutt in his Sports and Pastimes, Plate V, shews that the windlass with which it was wound up was, after the operation, hung at the girdle.

FIG. 4.—One of the time of Henry VIII, ornamented with worsted tufts. The stock is bent so as to bring the arrow more in front when shooting.

FIG. 5.—One of the windlasses by which all the above were wound up.

FIG. 6.—A latch, on which is the maker's name, PVEBLAS EN MADRID, with the words IESVS MARIA, a P surmounted by a crown, and the date 1562. The object being to gain time, its windlass is let into the stock and it is turned round at the side by a spanner.

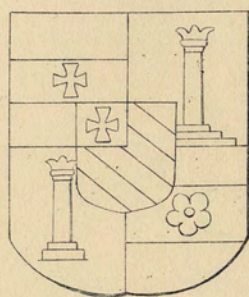
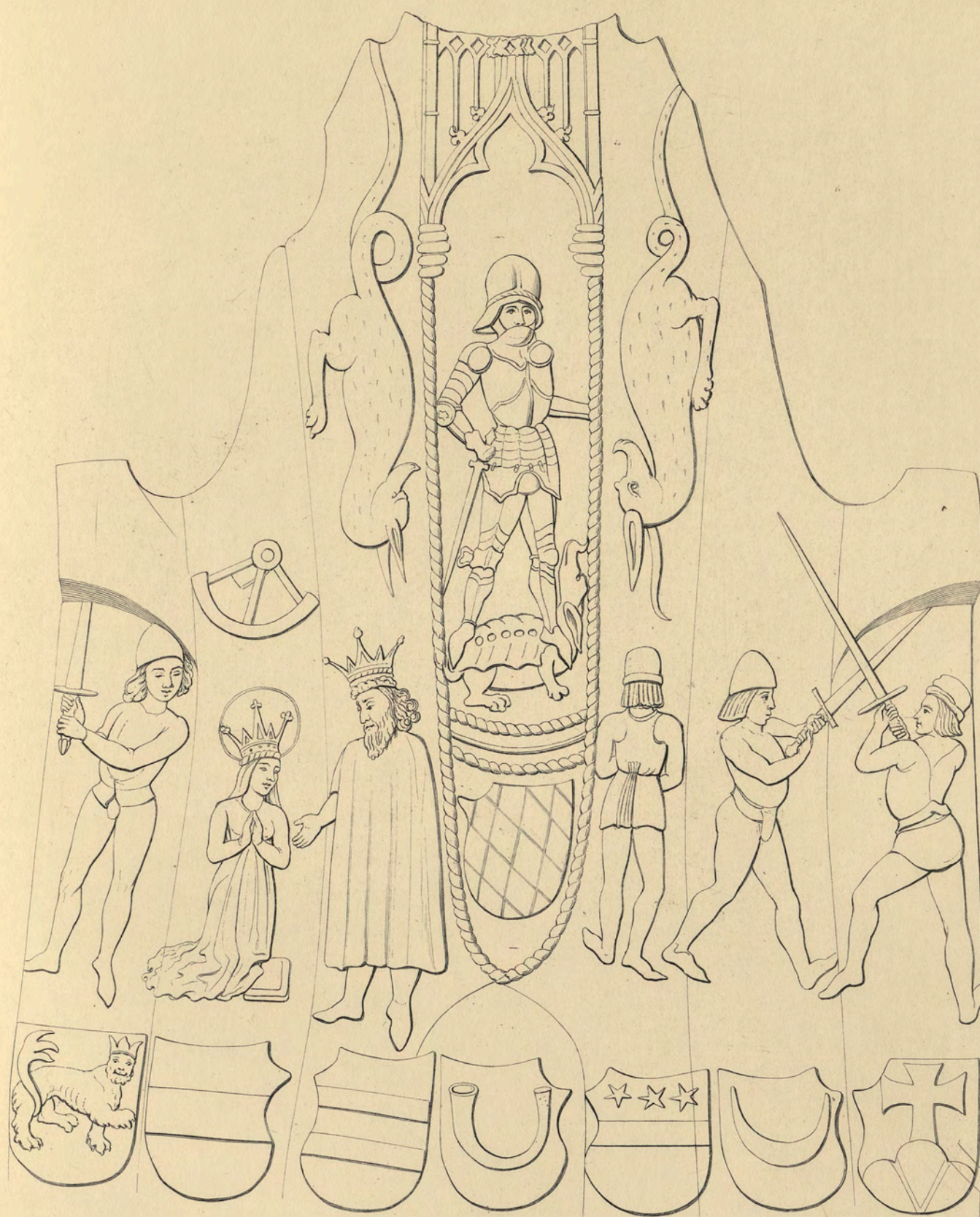
FIG. 7.—Another of the time of Elizabeth, bent by means of the goat's-foot lever.

FIG. 8.—One of the close of her reign.

FIG. 9.—The pied-de-chevre, or goat's foot (sometimes termed crow's foot) lever. There are two larger specimens in the collection, one of which was found in Latham House, Lancashire, and presented by Mr. W. Bullock.

FIG. 10.—A latch of the time of James I, the pied-de-chevre being fixed.

FIG. 11.—A small latch for the chace, of the time of Philip and Mary.



SCULPTURE ON AN IVORY CROSS-BOW.

A.D. 1450.

PLATE XCVI.

SCULPTURE ON AN IVORY CROSS-BOW.

A.D. 1450.

THE bow, on which this sculpture occurs, has been already mentioned as the next invented after that given in Plate XCIV.

Under an arch of the time of Henry VI, appears St. George trampling on the dragon, wearing armour like that in Plate XV, and an open salade such as that in Pl. LXXIV, Fig. 4. Below are the arms of Bavaria, and on one side the Emperor Maxentius ordering the decollation of St. Catherine, and on the other, a man turning his back while two others are combatting with the two-handed sword.

Of the seven emblazoned shields beneath, the first seems to be that of Bohemia, the second that of Austria, the third that, most probably, of Hungary, though the blazon was strictly argent, three bars gules. It may be, however, the Lordship of Mindelheim, Brueberg in the Odenwald, Ochtenstein, or Isenberg; the fourth and fifth are unknown to me. The sixth was the family coat of von Welwardt; and the last the antient armorial bearing of Hungary, said to have been granted by the Pope in the year 1000 to Stephen I, its king.

On the upper face of the stock are painted the arms given in the lower part of the Plate, which were doubtless those of the owner of the cross-bow, whom I am unable to identify. The second and third quarters are the bearings of the Colonna family; a column supporting a golden crown. In 1327 the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria was, on the 16th of January, crowned at Rome by four German Barons, of whom the senior was Sciarra Colonna, and he placed the imperial crown upon

the head of the Emperor; he received, in commemoration, its resemblance upon the pillar in his shield. The fourth quarter is the bearing of the family of von Aufsetz.

In the next Plate, the allegory of Reason, Folly and Beauty, so prettily treated in Moore's Irish Melodies, will be found represented in the same order as Stothard chose to paint it.

PLATE XXVI.

SCULPTURE ON AN IVORY CROSS-BOW.

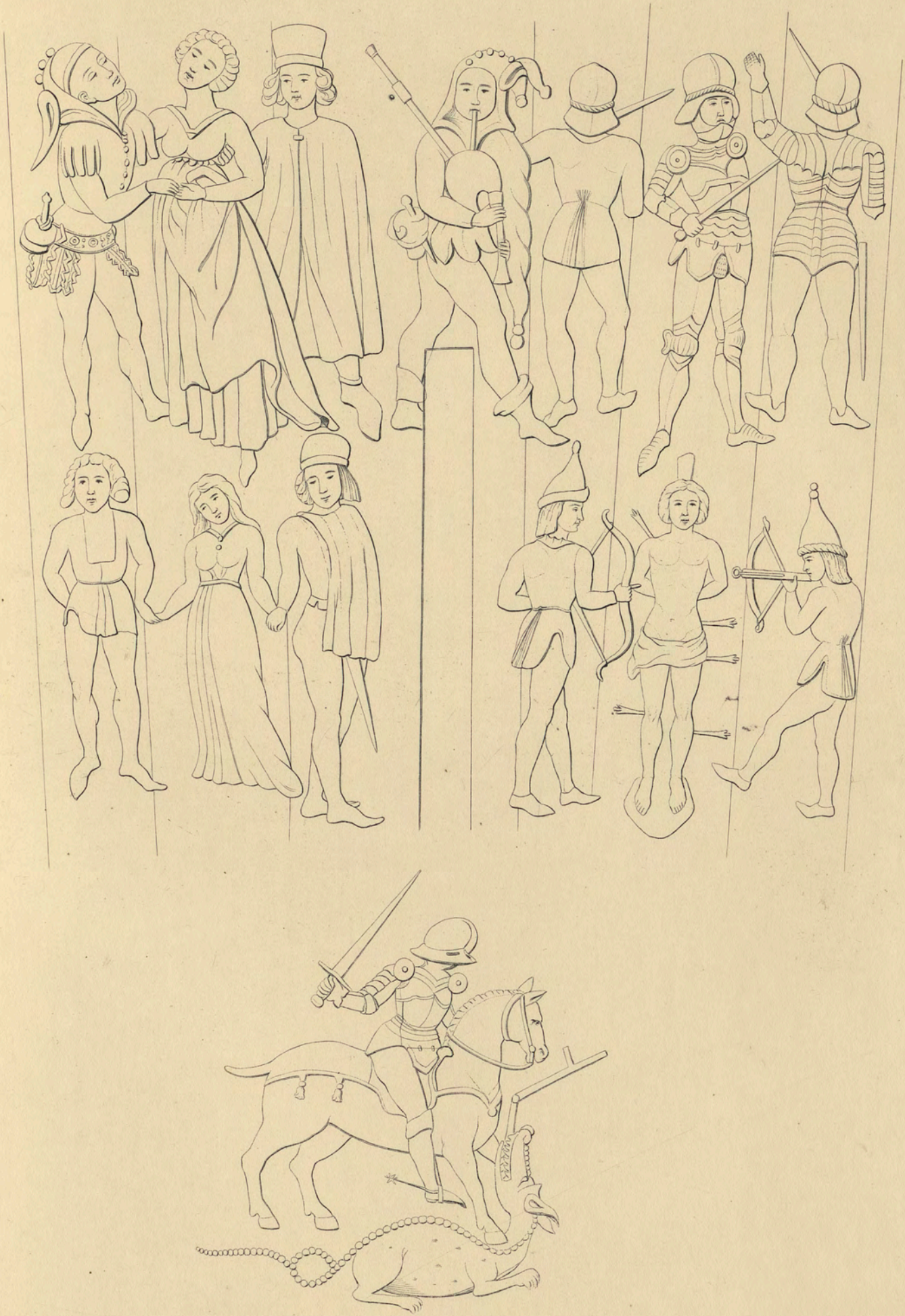
A.D. 1430.

The bow, on which this sculpture occurs, has been already mentioned as the next inventory after that given in Plate XXV.

Under an arch of the time of Henry V. appears St. George trampling on the dragon, wearing armor like that in Plate XV, and an open salade such as that in Plate XXIV, fig. 4. Below are the arms of France, and on one side the Emperor Maximilian ordering the decollation of St. Catherine, and on the other a man turning his back while two others are combating with the two-headed sword.

Of the seven embossed shields beneath, the first seems to be that of Bohemia, the second that of Austria, the third that most probably of Hungary, though the dragon was strictly argent, these have gules. It may be, however, the lordship of Alençon, or the Odenwald, Odenwald, or Jachberg; the fourth and fifth are unknown to me. The sixth was the family coat of von Weisbach; and the last the ancient armorial bearing of Hungary, said to have been granted by the Pope in the year 1000 to Stephen I. its king.

On the upper face of the stock are painted the arms given in the lower part of the Plate, which were doubtless those of the owner of the cross-bow, whom I am unable to identify. The second and third quarters are the bearings of the Colonnes family; a column supporting a golden crown. In 1337 the Emperor Louis of Hungary was on the field of battle, crowned at Rome by four German Bishops, of whom the senior was Robert Colonnes, and he placed the imperial crown upon



SCULPTURE ON AN IVORY CROSS-BOW.

PLATE XCVII.

SCULPTURE ON AN IVORY CROSS-BOW.

A.D. 1450.

THE figures engraved in this Plate occur immediately beneath those in the last, with the exception of the St. George, which is placed at right angles nearer the butt-end of the cross-bow. Like the former they are curious on account of their costume.

The centre figure is a bag-piper, wearing a fool's hood, on which is a variation of the cock's comb, that distinguishing mark of absurdity which occasioned our word coxcomb. His pouch and dagger, which last obtained a peculiar name from its situation, are placed behind his right hip.

On his left is a swordsman with a *salade* on his head; next two more in complete armour similar to that engraved in Plate XV.

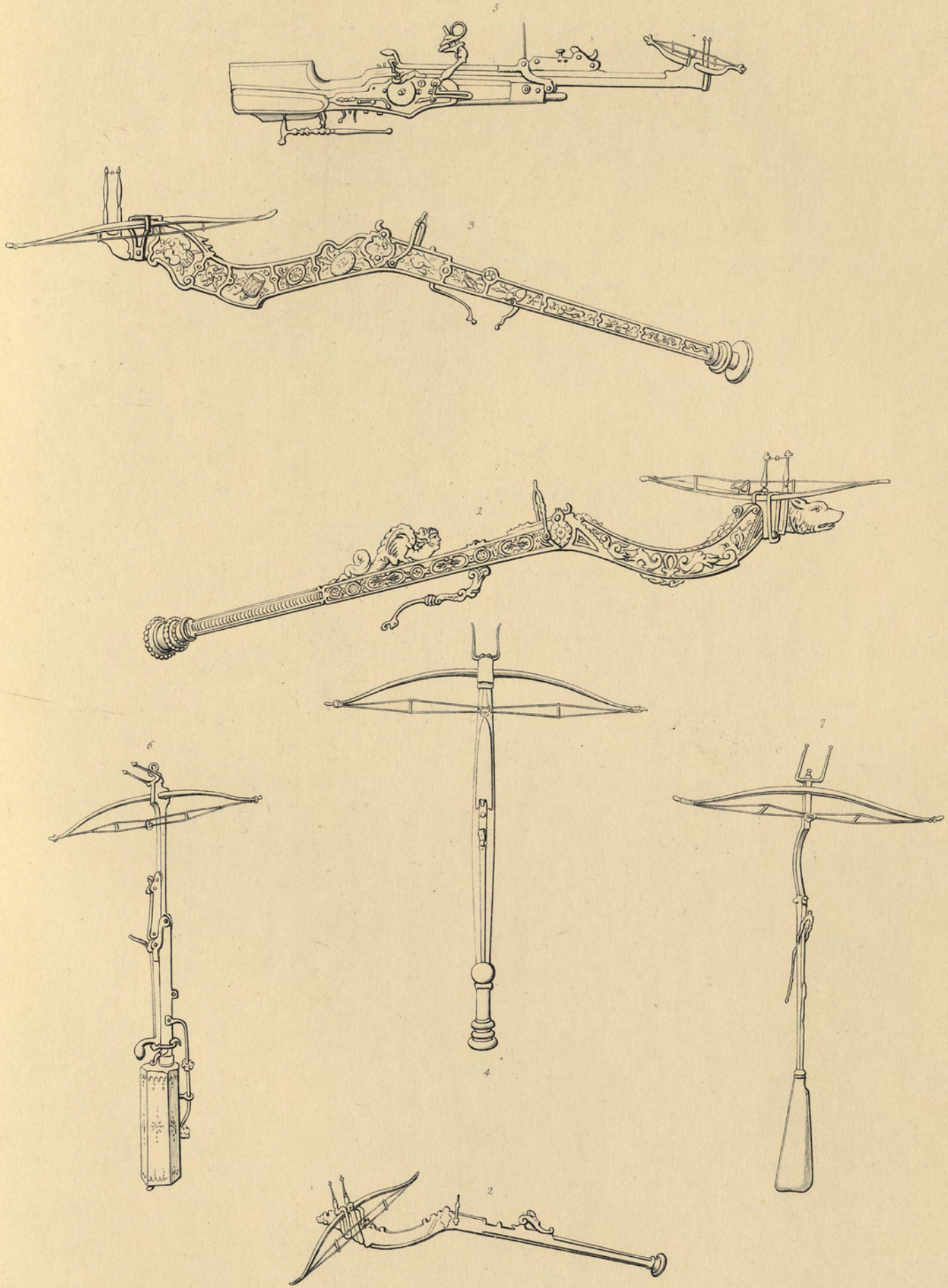
On his right is a group intended to be allegorical, in which a woman is led astray by Folly, while Wisdom, in the character of a priest, is endeavouring to bring her back to the paths of propriety.

The dress of the fool is of as early a date as the time of our fourth Henry, which proves that antiquity of costume was affected by persons of that class.

Below these is a dancing group, and on their left the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, in which we have the dress of an archer and cross-bow man.

Underneath are sculptured on the bow, Adam and Eve with their furbelows, generally used by persons taking the baths; but as these, as well as three naked figures on their right, give no kind of instruction, they have been omitted. For the same reason several dragons and a stag hunt have not been engraved.

The equestrian figure of St. George, in the armour of the period, has a *salade* with a fixed vizor like that given in Plate LXXIV, Fig. 8 and 9. It will be observed that he wears the long spur of this period, and wields a sword similar to what has been engraved in Plate CI, Fig. 2.



One Foot.

CROSS-BOWS CALLED PRODDS.

PLATE XCVIII.

CROSS-BOWS CALLED PRODDS.

THE lighter kind of cross-bow, made for shooting bullets, was called by the English, prodd, and by the French, arbâlête-à-jalet. The seven which compose this Plate have been selected from double that number in this collection as containing the more prominent marks of variety.

FIG. 1.—Has on it a shield charged with a bull's head, and surrounded by the collar of the fleece, which a MS. document, in the College of Arms, assigns to Messire Wadislaus, Baron de Bernsteyn, A.D. 1555. It is, however, of Italian workmanship, and has its steel parts, except the bow, inlaid with gold. The wood is of hard substance much resembling yew, and covered with exquisite carving. There is, in the same collection, another bow of a similar character to this, having its stock inlaid with rare medals, and the sculpture upon it more elaborate; but the minuteness of its detail would require its representation of the full size, and as although anterior in point of date, there is no material variation in form, it has been judged proper to omit it, rather than enlarge this work beyond its assigned limits.

FIG. 2.—A small prodd to carry on horseback for the purpose of shooting deer. The ornaments upon it prove it to be of the date of Queen Elizabeth, whose prowess, with a similar weapon at Cowdray in Sussex, excelled in a three-fold degree that more prudently controlled of the lady, her attendant.

FIG. 3.—A large prodd of dark wood, highly sculptured, which has underneath a rest for the fingers not employed on the trigger. It is of the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and presented by Francis Douce, Esq.

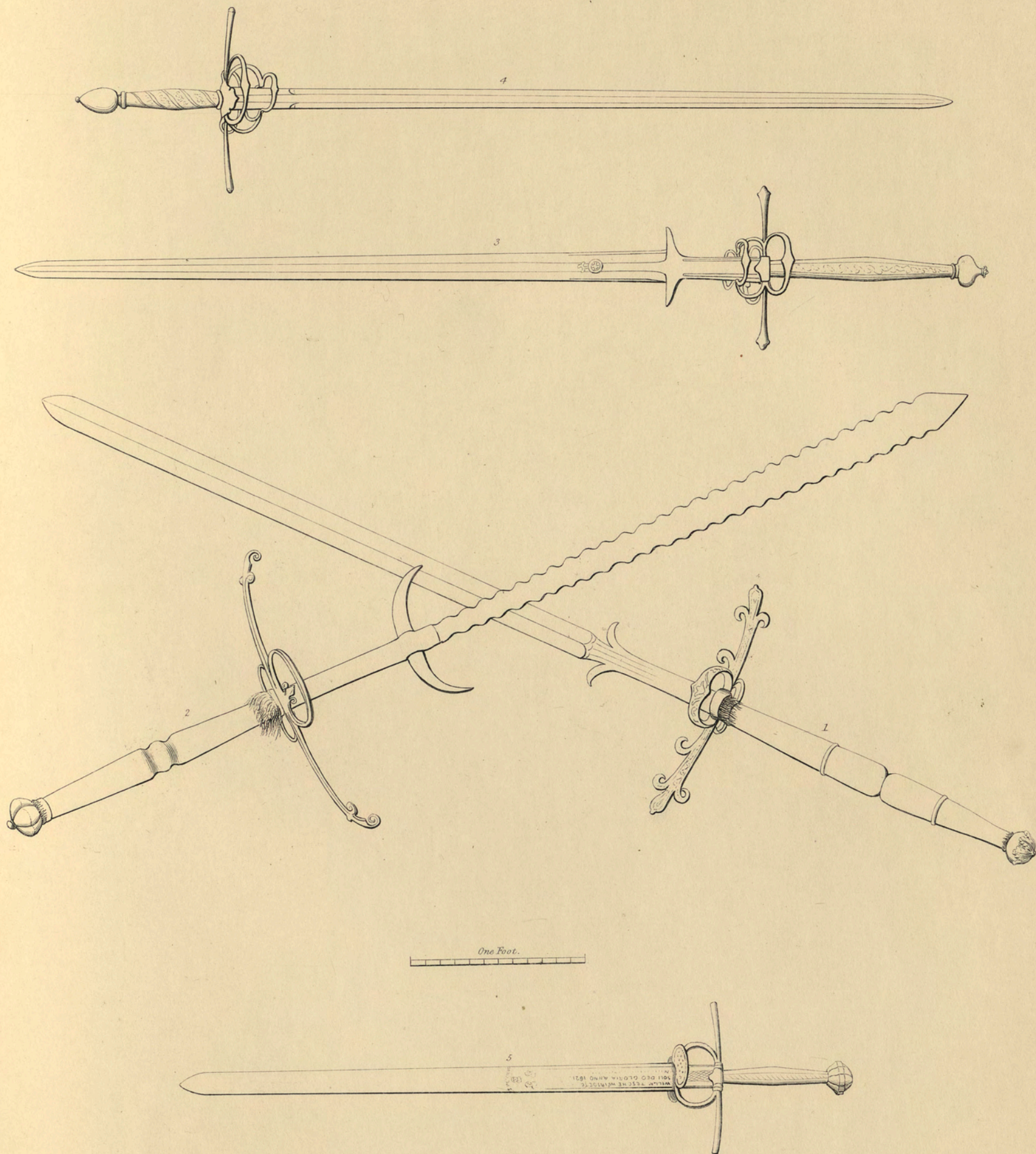
FIG. 4.—A prodd of the time of James I, furnished with a lever for more conveniently bending it.

FIG. 5.—A prodd and wheel-lock petronel, combined, of the time of Charles I.

FIG. 6.—A prodd of the time of Charles II, the butt of ebony inlaid with ivory.

FIG. 7.—A ditto of that of William III.

It will be perceived that the prodds have, where the bow is inserted in the stock, a couple of upright posts of steel; these were for the purpose of holding a bead upon a thread of silk, which, as well as the object aimed at, was brought in a line with a notch made on the top of a moveable arch just above the trigger that the aim might be correct. One of these beads of amber still remains on the specimen Fig. 6. The cord of the bow is also double, and kept stretched out by two bits of ivory, which was for the purpose of affording a square cavity in which to insert the bullet.



TWO-HANDED SWORDS AND ESPADONS.

PLATE XCIX.

TWO-HANDED SWORDS AND ESPADONS.

THE two-handed sword, which there is some reason to believe came into fashion at the close of the reign of Henry V, was at the height of esteem at the commencement of the sixteenth century, with the termination of which it altogether disappeared. Pietro Monti in 1509, speaks highly of its value, and Giacomo de Grassi, of Modena, in his "True Arte of Defence, translated by an English Gentleman," and edited by Churchyard in 1594, says, "Because one may with it as a galleon among many gallies, resist many swordes or other weapons: therefore in the warres it is used to be placed neere unto the Enseigne or Auncient for the defence thereof, because being of itselfe hable to contend with manie, it may the better safeguard the same. And because it's waight and bignes requires great strength, therefore those onlie are allotted to the handling thereof, which are mightie and bigge to behould, great and stronge in bodie, and of stout and valiant courage." The high opinion entertained of it to the last, may be gathered from Silver, who in 1599, thus stamps its superiority: "The two-handed sword hath the vantage against the sword and target, the sword and buckler, the sword and dagger or rapier and poiniard."

FIG. 1.—A two-handed sword of the commencement of the sixteenth century.

FIG. 2.—A ditto, ditto, the edges of the blade wavy. The hilts of this and the former are covered with red velvet, and between the great and little guards, is a piece of leather for the hand when the sword is carried in a horizontal position.

FIG. 3.—Another of the time of Elizabeth. There is reason to doubt whether the guard originally belonged to it.

FIG. 4.—An espadon of the latter part of her reign. This weapon, as its name indicates, was of Spanish invention.

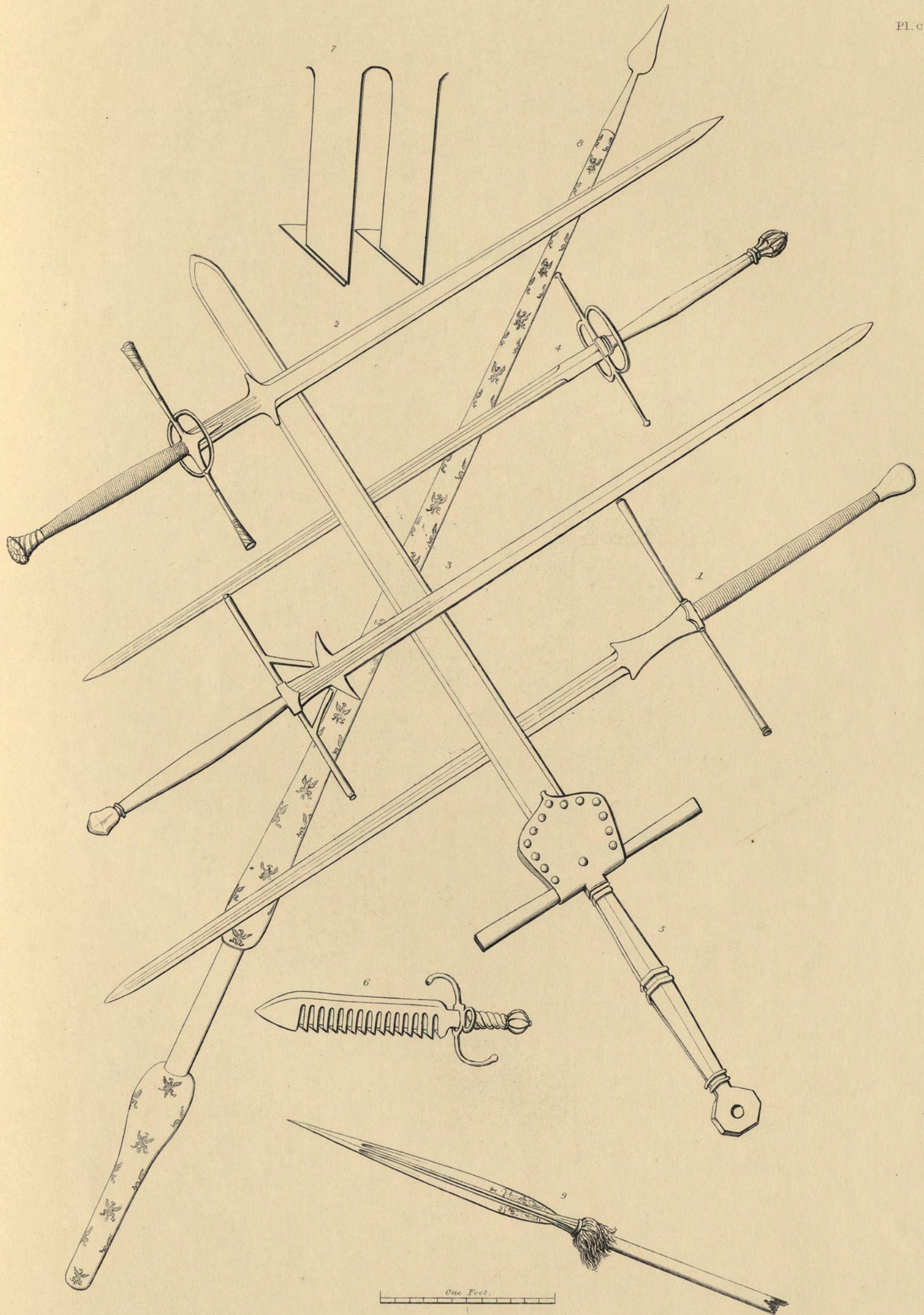
FIG. 5.—A German ditto, on each side the blade of which is inscribed "WILLM TESCHE WEIRSBERG, SOLI DEO GLORIA ANNO 1621," and three heads of St. Peter stamped upon it, above which appear the words S. PETRVS.

PLATE XLIX.

TWO-HANDED SWORDS AND ESPADONS.

The two-handed sword, which there is some reason to believe came into fashion at the close of the reign of Henry V. was at the height of vogue at the commencement of the sixteenth century, with the termination of which it altogether disappeared. Pietro Mont in 1508 speaks highly of its value, and Giacomo de Grassi, of Modena, in his "Trattato d'Arte di Difesa," translated by an English Gentleman, and edited by Churchill in 1594, says, "Because one may with it as a halberd among many gallies, resist many swords or other weapons; therefore in the wars it is used to be placed before into the Vanguard or Vanguard for the defence thereof, because being of little value to contend with man, it may the better safeguard the same. And because it's weight and higher requires great strength, therefore those only are allotted to the handling thereof, which are knightly and bigge to behold, great and strong in body, and of stout and valiant courage." The high opinion entertained of it to the last may be gathered from Silver, who in 1598, thus stamps its superiority: "The two-handed sword hath the vantage against the sword and target, the sword and buckler, the sword and dagger or rapier and point.".

FIG. 1.—A two-handed sword of the commencement of the sixteenth century.
FIG. 2.—A ditto, ditto, the edge of the blade wavy. The hilts of this and the former are covered with red velvet, and between the great and little guards is a piece of leather for the hand when the sword is carried in a horizontal position.



TWO-HANDED SWORDS AND LANCES.

PLATE C.

TWO-HANDED SWORDS AND LANCES.

THE position in which these apparently unwieldy weapons, yet so well poised as on trial to excite astonishment, were held, we may learn from the various writers of their times. In the plates to *Der Weiss Kunig*, and in Joachim Meyer's work on fencing with various kinds of weapons, published at Strasburg in 1570, one hand is placed near the cross-bar while the other holds the pommel. De Grassi in 1594 tells us, that those who use them contrive to " amase with the furie of the sword and deliver great edge blowes down-right and reversed, fetching a full circle or compasse therein with exceeding great swiftnesse, staying themselves upon one foote sometimes on the other, utterlie neglecting to thrust, and perswading themselves that the thrust serveth to amaze one man onlie, but those edge blowes are of force to encounter many. The hand towards the enemy must take hold fast of the handle neere the crosse and underneath, the other hand above and neere the pomell."

Silver in his *Paradox* gives the following as the proportions of a two-handed sword in his day: "The perfect length of your two-handed sword is, the blade to be the length and hilt of your single sword."

FIG. 1.—A two-handed sword of the time of Edward IV.

FIG. 2.—A ditto of that of Richard III.

FIG. 3.—Another of the reign of Henry VII.

FIG. 4.—One of the commencement of the sixteenth century.

FIG. 5.—One for state of the time of Henry VIII.

FIG. 6.—A sword breaker of the same date as the last. The teeth give way in

order to receive a blade struck against them, and close over it so that by a slight motion of the wrist it can be broken.

FIG. 7.—Two of the teeth of the full size.

FIG. 8.—A war-lance powdered with the arms of Inspruck, a red eagle on a white field, of the time of Elizabeth.

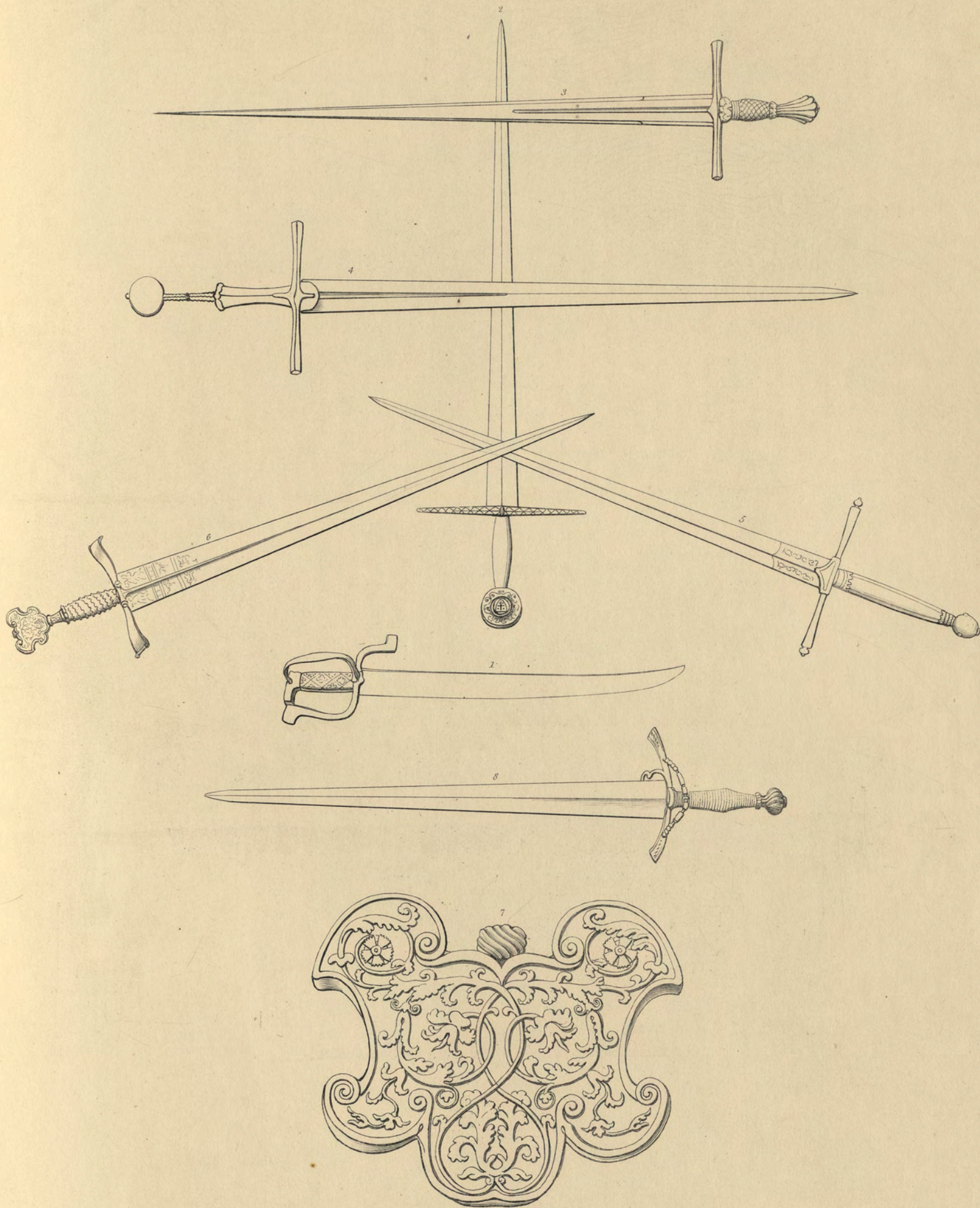
FIG. 9.—A demi-lance of the close of the reign of Henry VIII. This was the weapon of the light, as the lance was of the heavy, cavalry, and was so called from being held half way down its equal sized staff, which was much longer than that of the other.

TWO-HANDED SWORDS AND LANCES

The position in which these weapons were held, we may learn from the various writers of their times. In the plates to the *Arms and Armour*, and in *Joseph Meyer's work* on fencing with various kinds of weapons, published at Strasburg in 1570, one hand is placed near the cross-bar while the other holds the pommel. De Goussier in 1594 tells us, that those who use them contrive to "manoeuvr with the hilt of the sword and deliver great edge blows down-right and reversed, touching a full circle or compass therein with exceeding great swiftness, staying themselves upon one foot sometimes on the other, without neglecting to thrust, and parrying themselves that the thrust contrary to manoeuvre one man on his, but those edge blows are of force to encounter many. The hand towards the enemy must take hold fast of the handle near the cross and underneath, the other hand above and near the pommel."

Silver in his *Paradoxe* gives the following as the proportions of a two-handed sword in his day: "The perfect length of your two-handed sword is, the blade to be the length and hilt of your single sword."

- FIG. 1.—A two-handed sword of the time of Edward IV.
FIG. 2.—A ditto of that of Richard III.
FIG. 3.—Another of the reign of Henry VII.
FIG. 4.—One of the commencement of the sixteenth century.
FIG. 5.—One for state of the time of Henry VIII.
FIG. 6.—A sword broken of the same date as the last. The teeth give way in



One Foot.

SWORDS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

PLATE CI.

SWORDS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

FIG. 1.—A coutelace or coutelaxe of the early part of the reign of Henry VI.

The workmanship is but rude.

FIG. 2.—A war sword, used as one of state, having been made for Battle Abbey,

Sussex, which William the Conqueror endowed with exclusive jurisdiction.

It was fabricated during the Abbacy of Thomas de Lodelowe, who was Abbot

from 1417 to 1434. Sir John Gage, K.G. being, in the reign of Henry VIII,

one of the commissioners for receiving the surrender of religious houses, this

sword was delivered into his hands. It has remained in the possession of his

posterity at Firle Place, in that County, until the present Viscount Gage,

with the most liberal and elegant expressions, added it to this collection. The

pommel and cross are plated with silver, engraved and gilt. On each side of

the former is a shield charged with the arms of Battle Abbey, viz: a cross,

in the 1st and 4th quarters a crown of strawberry leaves, in the 2nd and 3rd

a sword, the point in chief, the whole between the initials *t, l.*

FIG. 3.—A sword of the latter part of the reign of Henry VI.

FIG. 4.—A ditto of the time of Edward IV. The angular piece of steel, having on

it the initials of its owner in old characters between the hilt and flat circular

pommel, was designed to balance the length of the blade.

FIG. 5.—A sword of the commencement of the reign of Henry VII, to which is

the original sheath of wood covered with crimson damask ornamented with

gold lace; near the guard the blade is engraved. The swords of this reign

are distinguished by a raised ridge along the centre, as a section in Plate CII

more clearly demonstrates.

FIG. 6.—A sword of the middle of the reign of Henry VII. Several subjects are beautifully engraved on each side the broad part of the blade.

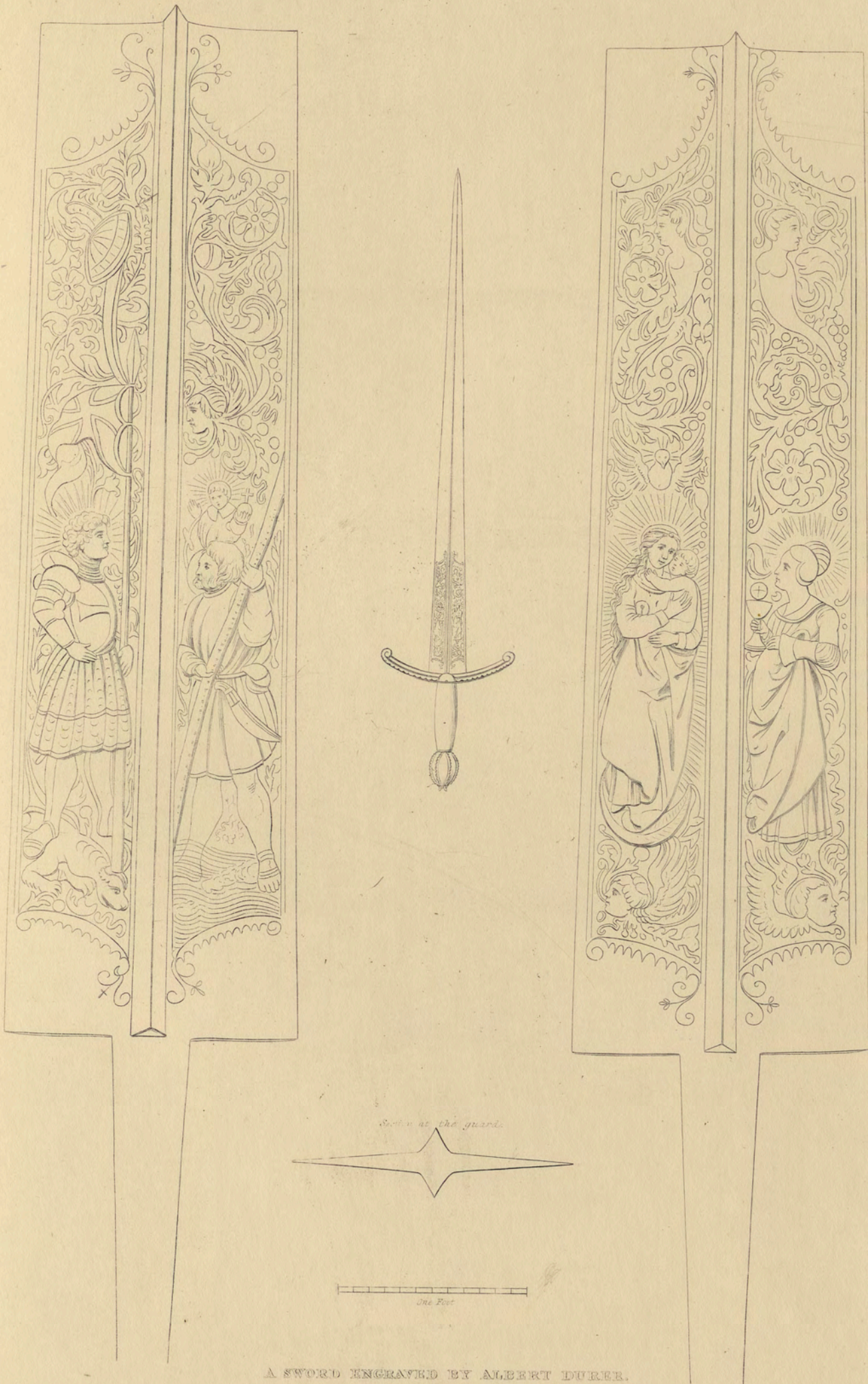
FIG. 7.—The pommel of the last of its real size. The tasteful ornament upon it, occasioned by the revival of the arts, is in very high relief.

FIG. 8.—A sword of the close of Henry VIIIth's reign, the ridge down the centre not being so strongly marked; presented by Mr. Ch. Bullock.

All but the first are two-edged swords and also made for thrusting.

SWORDS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

- FIG. 1.—A cut-throat or cut-throat of the early part of the reign of Henry VI. The workmanship is but rude.
- FIG. 2.—A war sword, used as one of state, having been made for Battle Abbey, Sussex, which William the Conqueror endowed with exclusive jurisdiction. It was fabricated during the Abbey of Thomas de Fochelone, who was Abbot from 1417 to 1434. Sir John Gage, K.G. being in the reign of Henry VIII, one of the commissioners for receiving the surrender of religious houses, this sword was delivered into his hands. It has remained in the possession of his posterity at Little Titch, in that County, until the present Viscount Gage, with the most liberal and elegant expressions, added it to this collection. The pommel and cross are plated with silver, engraved and gilt. On each side of the former is a shield charged with the arms of Battle Abbey, viz: a cross in the 1st and 4th quarters a crown of strawberry leaves, in the 2nd and 3rd a sword, the point in chief, the whole between the initials J. I.
- FIG. 3.—A sword of the latter part of the reign of Henry VI.
- FIG. 4.—A ditto of the time of Edward IV. The angular piece of steel, having on it the initials of its owner in old characters between the hilt and the chape, pommel was designed to balance the length of the blade.
- FIG. 5.—A sword of the commencement of the reign of Henry VII, to which is the original sheath of wood covered with crimson damask ornamented with gold lace; near the guard the blade is engraved. The sword of this reign are distinguished by a raised ridge along the centre, as a section in Plate XII more clearly demonstrates.



A SWORD ENGRAVED BY ALBERT DURER.

PLATE CII.

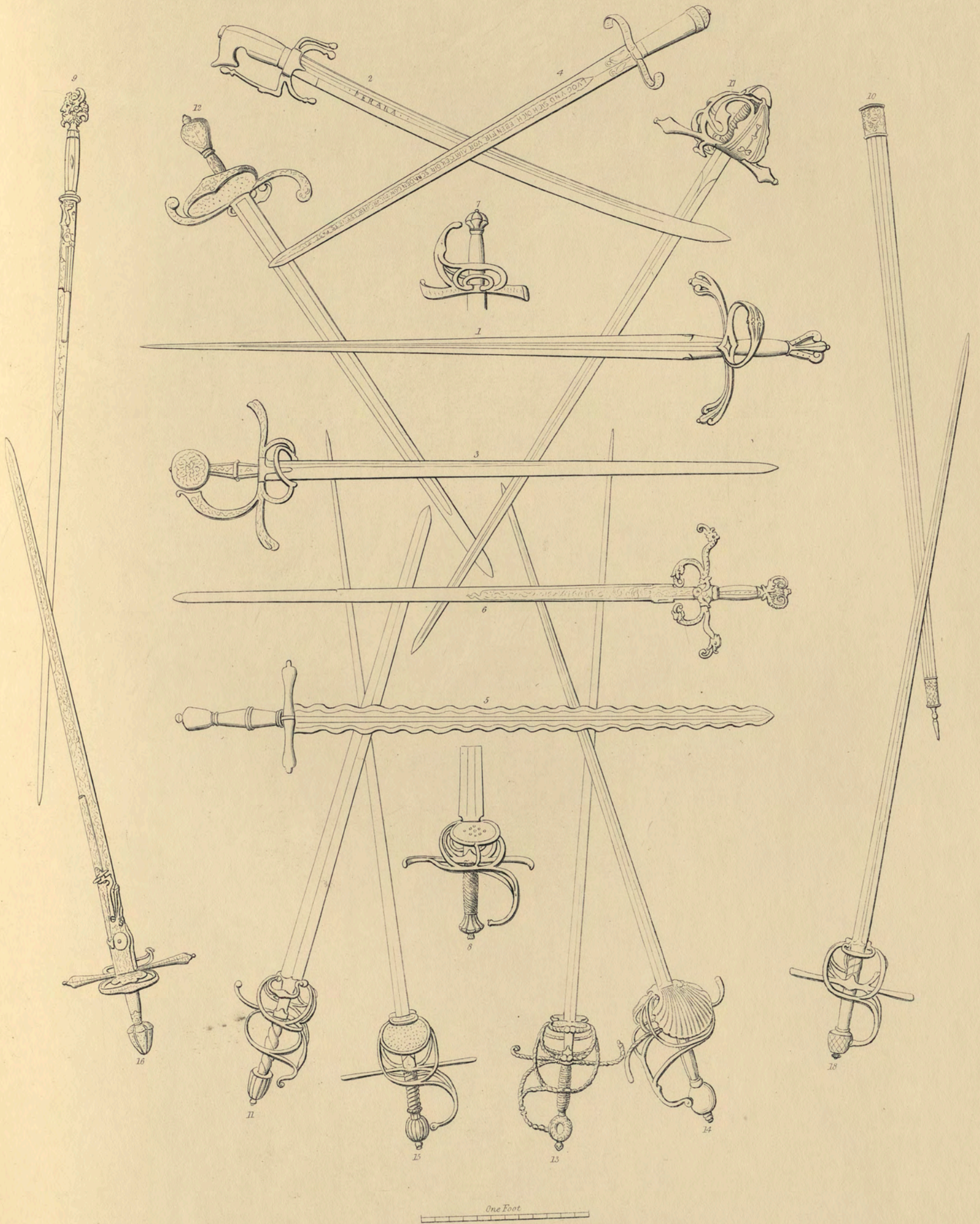
A SWORD ENGRAVED BY ALBERT DURER.

A.D. 1495.

THIS very interesting specimen which came from Nuremberg, the native town and domicile of the artist, is probably unique. On one side are engraved St. George and St. Christopher, the former in the globose breast-plate ; and on the other the miraculous Conception of the Virgin, as described in Plate LXIX, and St. Theresa with the wafer and cup. The costume of the female figures, and the angular lines forming the bends in their draperies as well as the grotesque ornaments above them, are evidences of the burin of the justly celebrated Albert Durer.

It may not be irrelevant to remark that one of the scarcest prints of this master is an impression from an engraving on a sword, a mode adopted for the purpose of trying the progressive effect of what had been done, and to which practice is to be assigned the origin of engraving in the modern sense of the word.

Underneath is a section of the sword taken close to the guard, which shews the mode in which the swords of Henry VIIth's time were strengthened by a rib passing down the centre of the blade on each of its sides.



SWORDS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

PLATE CIII.

SWORDS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE simple bar, often termed the cross, which formed the guard of the sword, as seen in the two last plates, became in the sixteenth century very complex and often highly ornamented, and this characteristic, which was fully established at the close of that period, gave way in its turn to a less picturesque but more convenient fashion.

FIG. 1.—A sword of the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII.

FIG. 2.—A coutel-hache, coutelaxe or coutelas of the early part of the sixteenth century, having stamped on its blade the maker's name, Andrea Ferara, and being in its original mounting. At the close of this century and the beginning of the next, blades of this maker became highly prized in Scotland, and whenever procured, were fitted into basket hilts. The gripe in this specimen is of horn. The instruction for the use of this weapon is given by Joachim Meyer, free fencer of Strasburgh, 1570, in that part of his work which treats *von haelwen*, from which we may perceive that it greatly resembled what was offered to the public by Rowarth in 1798 in his "Art of Defence on Foot," combining the broad-sword exercise with fencing.

FIG. 3.—A cut and thrust sword of the middle of Henry VIIIth's reign; the hilt entirely of metal and engraved.

FIG. 4.—A German ditto of the same period. On one side running along the blade is :
LVOG VND SICH DICH : EBEN FIR VOR AIM DER DIR SCHADEN DON WIL VN DREW
IST YETZ FAST EIL.

"Look up and observe : have a care of one who will harm you ; want of faith
is prevalent."

And on the other :

HEIETH DICH : HAB ACHT AVF MICH : TRVF ICH DICH ICH VERSCHNEID DICH.

“Beware, take care of me, if I catch you I’ll mince you.”

As it had been customary to kiss the cross of swords in lieu of a crucifix, that part of the blade near it was often ornamented with the engravings of saints. That given in Plate CII is an example ; so in this instance appear the Virgin and St. Theresa ; but the maker could not resist a little sport on the occasion, we have therefore on the bar :

AIN NVWER HAILIG HAIST GROBIAN	A new Saint called Ruffian
DEN WILIETZ FIR EN IEDERMAN	Who ready is for every man.

FIG. 5.—A flaming sword of the same time ; the hilt of metal.

FIG. 6.—A cut and thrust sword ; the ornamental parts of its hilt being formed of dolphins ; on one side on the blade is the maker’s name *Georg Lerchenfelde*, and the date 1533, and on the other NOCH LEBT ER, “He liveth still,” Psalm 18.

FIGS. 7 and 8.—Swords of the time of Edward VI.

FIGS. 9 and 10.—The walking staff, containing a sword and pistol, of the Doge of Venice. The blade has on it the arms of Jerusalem with elegant scrolls, and in compliment to the Emperor Charles V, the Austrian Eagle.

FIG. 11.—A sword of the time of Philip and Mary.

FIG. 12.—Ditto of the commencement of Elizabeth’s reign.

FIGS. 13, 14, 15.—Ditto of the middle of ditto.

FIG. 16.—Sword and pistol united of the latter part of ditto, the whole beautifully engraved.

FIG. 17.—A German sword of nearly the same date.

FIG. 18.—A sword of the close of her reign.

In the time of Elizabeth the rapier had become so fashionable that the term sword was almost forgotten, and several authors, when speaking of it, use the name of the former weapon. Giacomo Grassi, in his *True Art of Defence*, 1594, calls it rapier or single-sword, and gives instruction for cutting as well as thrusting with it. He also points out the mode of using two swords to cut with at the same time, which he terms “a case of rapiers.” Vincentio Saviolo in 1595, likewise calls the sword a rapier, and teaches to cut and thrust with it.



SWORD OF THE TIME OF ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1568

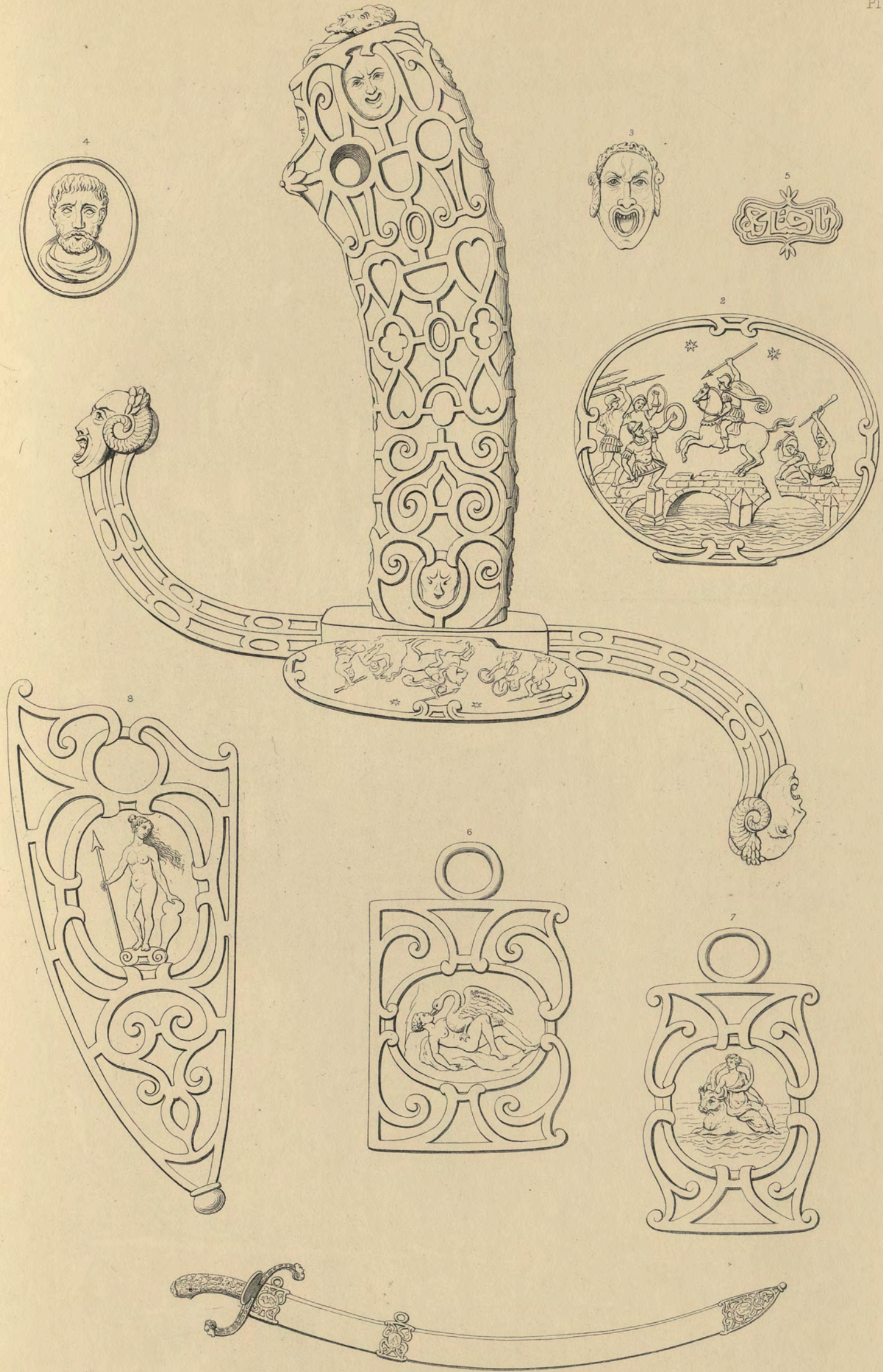
PLATE CIV.

SWORD OF THE TIME OF ELIZABETH.

A. D. 1568.

THE hilt of this sword has been chosen as worthy to be copied of its full size, not only from its peculiarly elegant form, but from its being wholly of steel. It is ornamented with pieces of armour and trophies in bas-relief of a russet-colour on a gilt ground ; and is so much in character with the armour of the Duke of Ferrara, Plate XXXIII, that it has been appropriated to it.

It was during this reign that the rapier and dagger supplanted the sword and buckler, this, therefore, being of Italian workmanship, may be regarded as the latest specimen of the latter weapon used in that country. The sword, however, was, at this period, often used with the dagger that was constantly worn with it, and the rules for practising in this manner or separate, with engraved representations, may be seen in *Gruendtliche Beschreibung der freyen, ritterlichen und adelichen Kunst des Fechten in allerley gebrauchlichen Wehren*, by Henry Vogther, free-fencer of Strasburg, A.D. 1570 ; in Giacomo di Grassi, translated by an English gentleman, and edited by Thos. Churchyard in 1594, and in Vincentio Saviolo's Book of Practice, dedicated to the Earl of Essex in 1595.



SABRE OF A VENETIAN ESTRADIOT.

PLATE CV.

SABRE OF A VENETIAN ESTRADIOT.

A.D. 1570.

THE intercourse between the Venetians and Constantinople was the cause of the republic taking into its pay, after the capture of that city by the Turks in 1453, some of the Greek cavalry. These troops were principally Albanians, called in their own language *Στρατιῶται*, corrupted into stradiots and estradiotes, and are particularly described by Philippe de Comines. Their desultory mode of fighting made them valuable auxiliaries to an army, and Charles VIII of France and Maximilian I of Germany availed themselves of their services. The government of Venice, in the middle of the sixteenth century, retained a large number of these horsemen, and the sword, which is the subject of this Plate, seems to have been made by its order for one of the chiefs. This will account for the mixture of Asiatic ornament and antient Greek mythology.

FIG. 1.—The hilt of metal of its full size.

FIG. 2.—The guard seen in front. Upon it is embossed Horatius Cocles, protected by the twin stars Castor and Pollux, defending the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna.

FIG. 3.—One of the Ammonite masks at the terminations of the cross seen in full.

FIG. 4.—Head in high relief on the pommel.

FIG. 5.—Asiatic stamp on the blade of the sabre.

FIG. 6.—Upper locket of the scabbard on which, in relief, are Jupiter and Leda.

FIG. 7.—Lower locket, the subject being Jupiter and Europa.

FIG. 8.—The chape or crampet of the scabbard, on which is a female warrior.

Beneath is the general appearance of the sabre in its sheath.

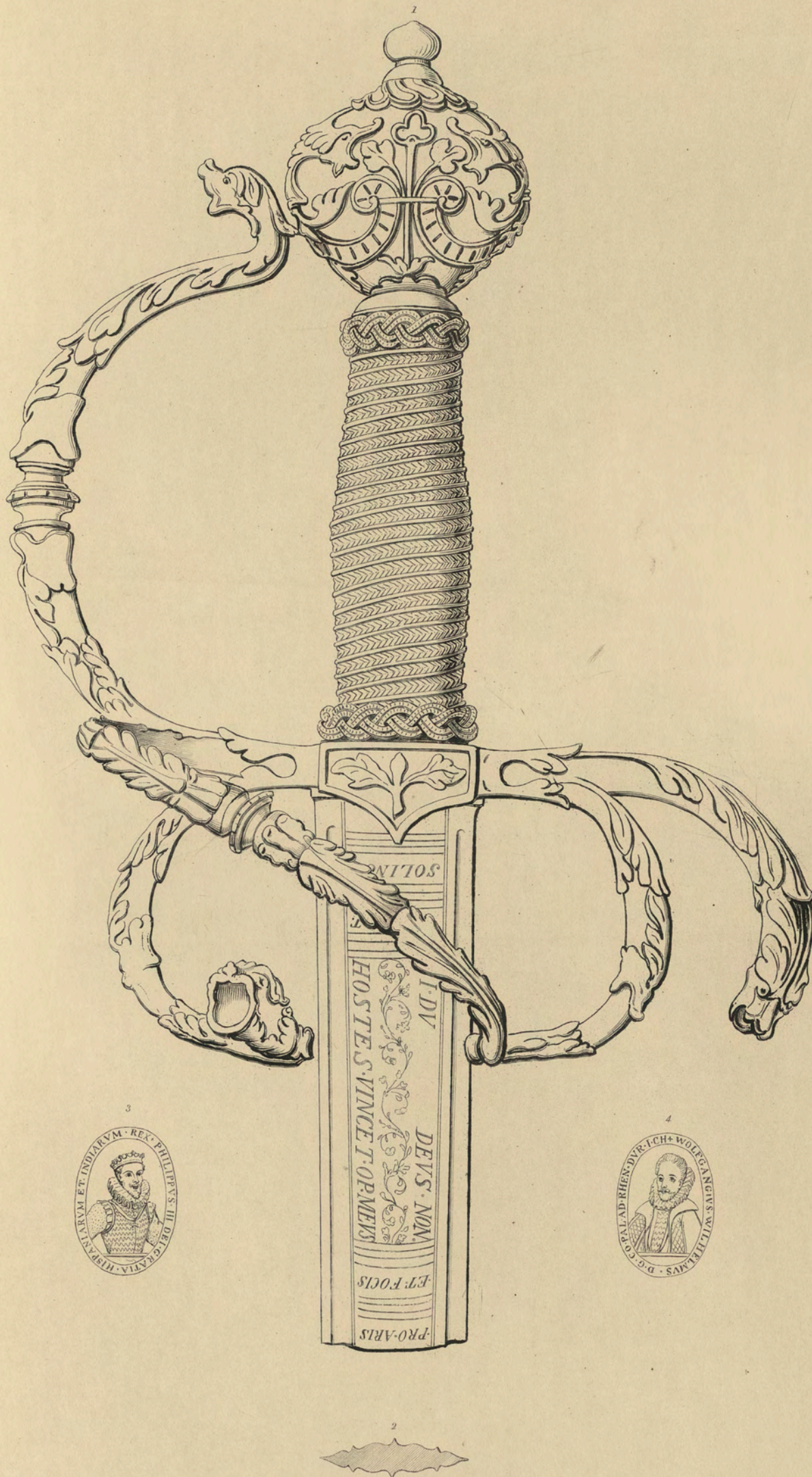
PLATE CV

SABRE OF A VENETIAN ESTRAIOT

A.D. 1710

The intercourse between the Venetians and Constantinople was the cause of the republic taking into the pay, after the capture of that city by the Turks in 1453, some of the Greek cavalry. These troops were principally Albanians, called in their own language *Spahis*, corrupted into *stradiots* and *estradiots*, and are particularly described by Philippe de Commines. Their dress and mode of fighting made them valuable auxiliaries to an army, and Charles VIII of France and Maximilian I of Germany availed themselves of their services. The government of Venice, in the middle of the sixteenth century, retained a large number of these horsemen, and the sword, which is the subject of this plate, seems to have been made by its order for one of the chiefs. This will account for the mixture of Asiatic ornament and ancient Greek mythology.

- FIG. 1.—The hilt of metal of its full size.
FIG. 2.—The guard seen in front. Upon it is engraved *Thomas Cooper*, protected by the twin stars *Castor* and *Pollux*, defending the bridge over the *Tiber* against the army of *Trojanus*.
FIG. 3.—One of the *Ammonite* masks at the terminations of the cross seen in full.
FIG. 4.—Head in high relief on the pommel.
FIG. 5.—Asiatic stamp on the blade of the sabre.
FIG. 6.—Upper locket of the scabbard on which, in relief are *Jupiter* and *Europa*.



SWORD OF WOLFGANG WILHELM.

A.D. 1614.

PLATE CVI.

SWORD OF WOLFGANG WILHELM.

A.D. 1614.

THIS beautiful specimen was presented by Philip III, King of Spain, to Wolfgang Wilhelm, Count Palatine of the Rhine, on his succession to the electorate of Neuburg and adoption of the Roman Catholic religion in the year 1614. Philip was born 14th of April 1578, and acceded to the throne of Spain in 1598. He died at Madrid 30th March 1621. Wolfgang was born 29th October 1578, and died 20th March 1653.

The form of this sword prevents our assigning to it a later date, and as the portraits of these exalted individuals are engraved on the blade the costume also forbids it.

Notwithstanding the introduction of the rapier, and the prevalence of its fashion, the sword was still continued for war. Silver, who published his "Paradoxes of Defence" in 1599, tells us that the Earl of Essex had "of late begun to his unspeakable honor and to our inestimable benefite, to reduce the wearing of swords with hilts over the hands," to be no longer than might be drawn under the arm or over the shoulders, and this appears to be of that length, the blade measuring but just one yard. The same author maintains that a man armed with a sword and dagger is more than a match for one with a rapier and poignard. Joachim Meyer in 1570, Giacomo de Grassi in 1594, and Vincenzio Saviolo in 1595 speak of the rapier and dagger, but their illustrative plates represent the sword instead of the former weapon.

Holding the blade with its point upwards, under the portrait of Wolfgang

are the words FIDE EI CVI VIDE, and below these PRO FIDE ET PATRI; then at right angles, by way of counsel, VERITATEM DILIGITE ET PVGNATE PRO PATRIA. Under the king PRO ARIS ET FOCIS, lower down T. R. FECIT SOLINGEN, and between these SI DUCI ABSIT DEUS NON HOSTES VINCET OPS. MEVS.

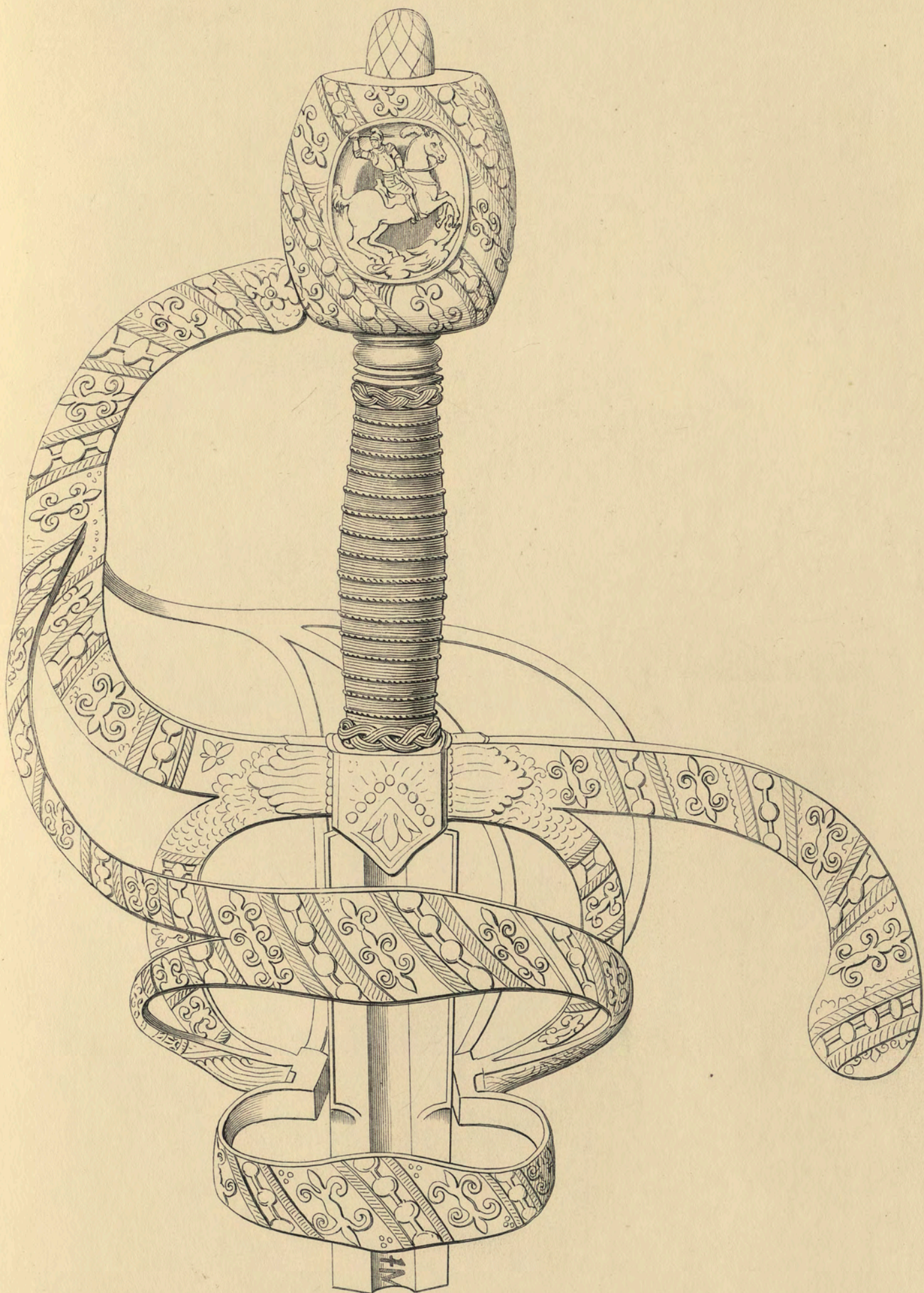
FIG. 1.—The hilt of the sword, of chased steel, the ornaments being leaves and dolphin's heads.

FIG. 2.—Section of the blade below the engraving.

FIG. 3.—Portrait of Philip III. An equestrian painting of him by Rubens is in St. James's Palace.

FIG. 4.—Ditto of Wolfgang Wilhelm.

The workmanship and rich materials of sword hilts were at this time carried to great extravagance. Chamberlain informs us that, on the nuptials of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, in 1613, with Frances the divorced wife of Robert Earl of Essex, the Lord Privy Seal gave the bridegroom a sword, "the hilt and all the furniture of gold curiously wrought and enamelled, the very workmanship cost a hundred marks and the sword £500."



A LONG SWORD WITH DOUBLE GUARD.

PLATE CVII.

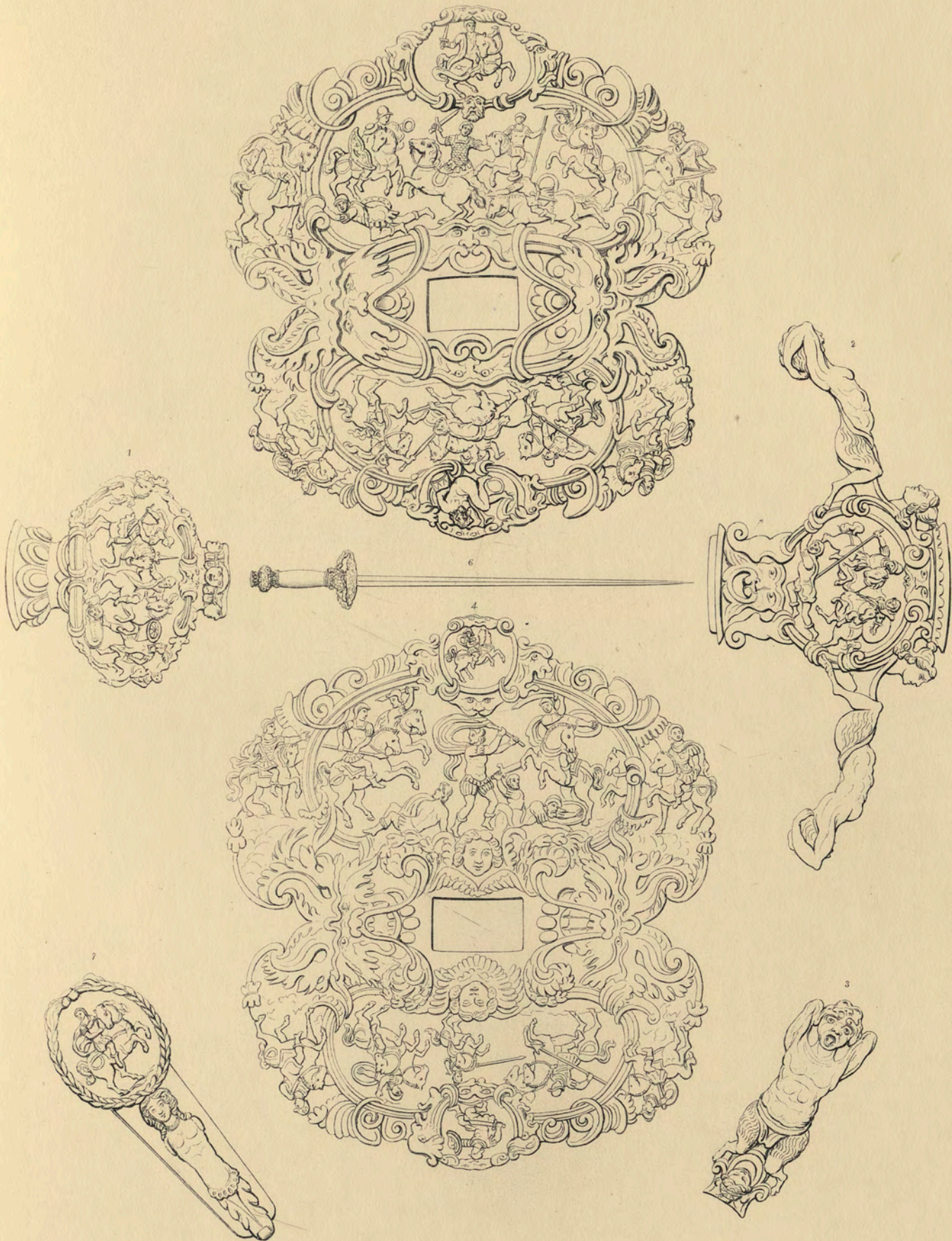
A LONG SWORD WITH DOUBLE GUARD.

A.D. 1615.

THE hilt of this sword, allowing so little room for the grasp, shews that it was one of those held with the thumb on the blade and the fore-finger over the cross. The blade of it is three feet six inches in length, and Silver, writing in 1599, says: "Such weapons are too long to uncrosse without going backe with the feet, and most commonly too heavy to defend and offend in due time, from which causes many valiant men have lost their lives;" to which we may add that it was obliged to be worn in a horizontal position, and held perpendicularly in a crowd. His account of the foreigners, who first introduced this inconvenient fashion, carries with it so interesting a picture of manners that its merits a place in a work of this character.

"There were three Italian teachers of offence in my time. The first was Signior Rocko; the second was Jeronimo that was Signior Rocko his boy, that taught gentlemen in the Blacke-Fryers as usher for his maister in steed of a man; the third was Vincentio. This Signior Rocko came into England about some thirtie yeares past; he taught the noblemen and gentlemen of the court; he caused some of them to weare leaden soales in their shoes, the better to bring them to nimblenesse of feet in their fight. He disbursed a great summe of mony for the lease of a faire house in Warwicke Lane, which he called his colledge, for he thought it great disgrace for him to keepe a fence-schoole, he being then thought to be the onely famous maister of the art of armes in the whole world. He caused to be fairly drawne and set round about his schoole all the noblemen's and gentlemen's armes that were his schollers and hanging right under their armes

their rapiers, daggers, gloves of male and gantlets. Also he had benches and stooles, the roome being verie large, for gentlemen to sit round about his schoole to behold his teaching. He taught none commonly under twenty, fortie, fiftie or an hundred pounds; and because all things should be verie necessary for the noblemen and gentlemen, he had in his schoole a large square table with a green carpet done round with a verie brode rich fringe of gold, and alwaies standing upon it a verie faire standish covered with crimson velvet, with inke, pens, pin-dust and sealing waxe, and quires of verie excellent fine paper gilded, readie for the noblemen and gentlemen (upon occasion) to write their letters, being then desirous to follow their fight, to send their men to dispatch their businesse. And to know how the time passed, he had in one corner of his schoole a clocke with a very faire large diall. He had within that schoole a roome, the which was called his privie school with manie weapons therein, where he did teach his schollers his secret fight after he had taught them their rules. He was very much beloved in the Court." Paradoxes of Defence, p. 64.



SWORD GUARD, ETC.

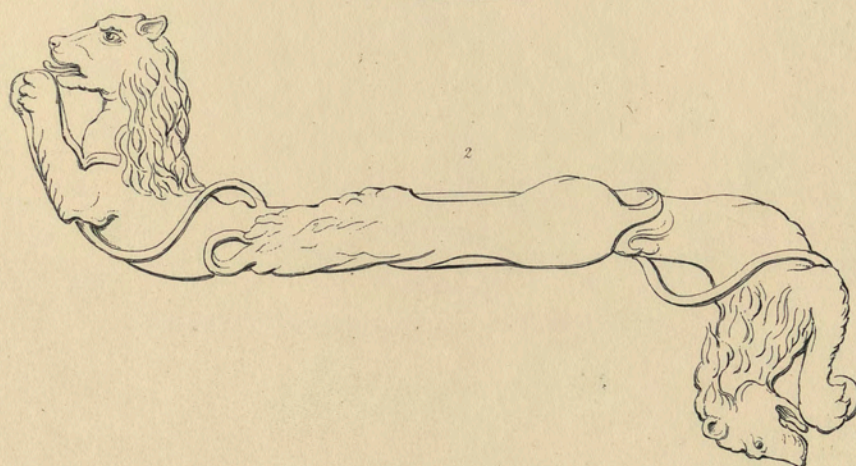
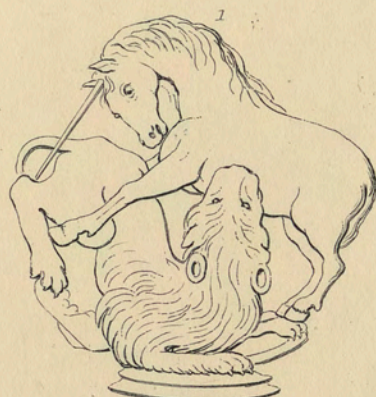
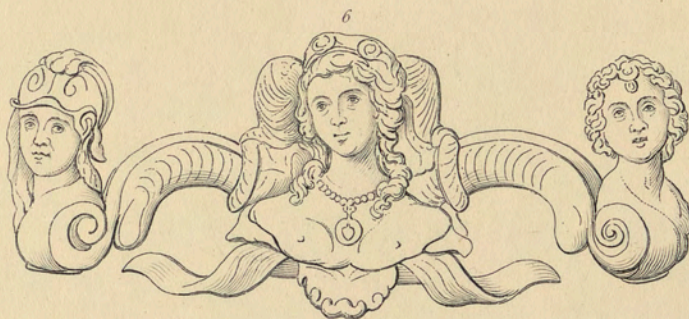
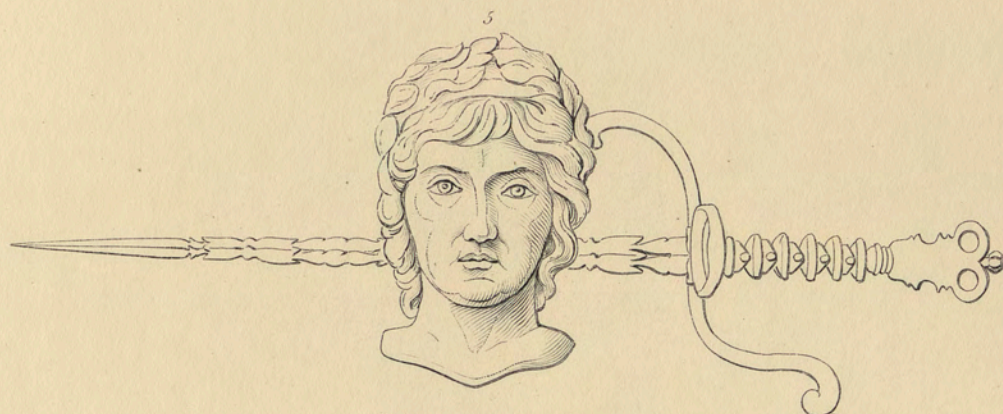
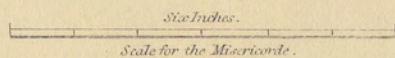
PLATE CVIII.

SWORD-GUARD, &c.

A.D. 1635.

THESE most exquisite specimens of sculptured steel were made for a Milanese nobleman, by an artist of the school of Cellini, whom he retained in his house during several months required for its completion. The design most skilfully and beautifully managed is only exceeded by the astonishing precision and neatness with which it has been chiseled on the metal, that defy the magnifying aid of the lens to detect any omission.

- FIG. 1.—The pommel representing a Roman combat and terminated at top by four beautiful female heads.
- FIG. 2.—The cross-bar, formed of two yawning satyrs projecting one on each side of a highly ornamented piece, on both sides of which is introduced a Roman fight.
- FIG. 3.—One of the satyrs as seen in front, shewing the anatomy in high relief.
- FIG. 4.—The interior, or concave side of the guard composed of equestrian figures, combats and arabesque ornaments. The oblong aperture in the centre is to receive that projecting edge of the cross-bar that is seen nearest the middle of the plate.
- FIG. 5.—The convex side of the guard, upon which the blade is fitted. The subjects on it are in much higher relief than those on the other.
- FIG. 6.—The appearance of the sword-guard, &c. when united reduced to one eighth of its size.
- FIG. 7.—The ornamented hook of the scabbard, the equestrian figure on it being most prominently relieved.



SWORD-HILTS, CHAPE, &c.

A.D. 1660.

PLATE CIX.

SWORD-HILTS, CHAPE, &c.

A.D. 1660.

A GREAT inferiority of taste, in the ornaments of swords, at the latter part of the seventeenth century, as well as of excellence in the blades themselves, is evident in the generality of specimens.

FIG. 1.—The pommel of a Dutch sword of the time of Charles II, representing a fight between a lion and an unicorn in steel, by no means in true proportions.

FIG. 2.—The steel cross of the same sword.

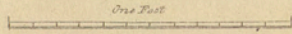
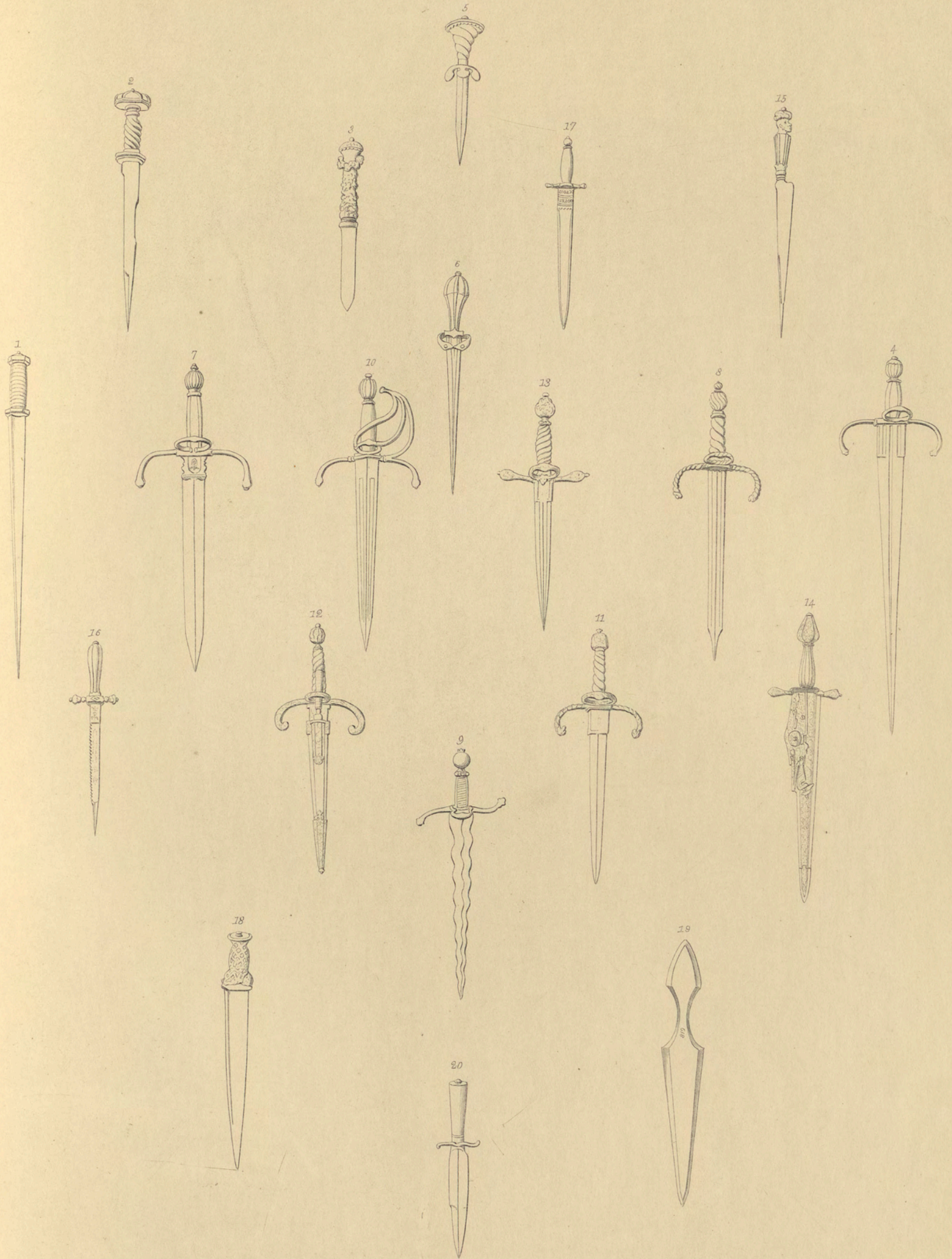
FIG. 3.—The chape of its scabbard, of the same metal.

FIG. 4.—The other side of ditto.

FIG. 5.—The pommel of a German sword; a little subsequent in point of date to the last noticed. It may possibly be intended for the bust of the Emperor Leopold.

FIG. 6.—The cross belonging to the same hilt, and, like the pommel, of steel blackened.

Behind Fig. 5 is a beautifully jagged misericorde mounted with silver, of the time of Henry VIII. Its gripe is singularly formed of triangular pieces alternately reversed. This tasteful specimen was presented by Sir Henry Webb, Bart.



DAGGERS.

PLATE CX.

DAGGERS.

THE dagger, although a weapon of great antiquity, seems first to have come into general use in the time of Edward I, from which period, till the close of the reign of James I, it was the constant companion of the sword, and latterly, as well as subsequently, now and then supplied its place.

FIG. 1.—A dagger of the time of Edward III, found at the bottom of the Thames, and presented to the collection by that able architect and antiquary George Gwilt, Esq.

FIG. 2.—A ditto of the time of Henry VI, called from its circular guard and pommel *dague à roëlle*.

FIG. 3.—Another of the time of Edward IV, found in an old well near Rochester Castle, Kent. On the ornament of the hilt is the cognizance of the owner, a greyhound near a tree; the hilt itself is of stag's horn. It was called *cultellum*.

FIG. 4.—A ditto, time of Henry VII, on the blade is stamped XXX.

FIG. 5.—A German one, time of Henry VIII.

FIG. 6.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 7.—An Italian dagger of the same period. Upon it is stamped a shield on which is an oak leaf, and above the shield a crown of three vine-leaves.

FIG. 8.—A ditto, ditto.

FIG. 9.—A dagger of the time of Edward VI.

FIG. 10.—Another specimen.

FIG. 11.—An Italian ditto, of the time of Queen Mary, the guard and pommel embossed with figures and foliage. On one side of the former is a squirrel.

The upper part of the blade has stamped on it $\frac{4}{p}$ and on one edge the German word DREIS and on the other KNEIN.

FIG. 12.—An extremely beautiful German dagger with a perforated gilt blade tapering to a point. It is here represented in its sheath of black velvet, its locket and chape of steel of the same colour, most elegantly chiseled into leaves, &c. The pommel and guard of the dagger are in similar style with angels' heads introduced. The sheath is so made as to contain a knife, the handle of which passes through the ring of the guard. It is of the time of Elizabeth.

FIG. 13.—A beautiful dagger of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, ornamented with military figures in relief of silver on a gilt ground.

FIG. 14.—A dagger with wheel-lock pistol united, the blade being convex in the centre so as to form the barrel, and the end made to take off when used for firing. It is German, ornamented in a style which appears borrowed from the Persians and of the close of Elizabeth's reign.

FIG. 15.—A dagger of the time of James I, the pommel is made to represent a negro's head in a turban.

FIG. 16.—An English dagger with a double-serrated back of the time of Charles I. On each side the blade near the hilt, are a rose and crown, and lower down the sun and stars with the date 1629. Both sides are ornamented with engraved foliage, and on one *Beatus qui timet Dominum*; on the edges *Feare God, Honor y^e king*.

FIG. 17.—One of the daggers made for the purpose of avenging the supposed murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, of which two more are certainly in existence. On one side the blade is *Godfrey, Octo: 12*. On the other *Anno Do: 1678*.

FIG. 18.—A Scotch dirk of the time of Henry VIII. The wooden hilt is carved to represent what are absurdly called Runic knots, and appear on the stone crosses of the sixth and seventh centuries, but which were evidently borrowed from Roman remains, particularly tessellated pavements.

FIG. 19.—An Irish dagger of cast iron fabricated in the year 1800, after the mode of the antient skeynes, for the rebels under Lord Edward Fitzgerald. It is numbered 819. Froissart informs us, that the Irish used pointed knives with broad blades, sharp on both sides like a dart head.

FIG. 20.—A Spanish cultellum used as a guard when fighting with the sword.



A DAGGER, SHEATHS AND SHEARS.

PLATE CXI.

A DAGGER, SHEATHS AND SHEERS.

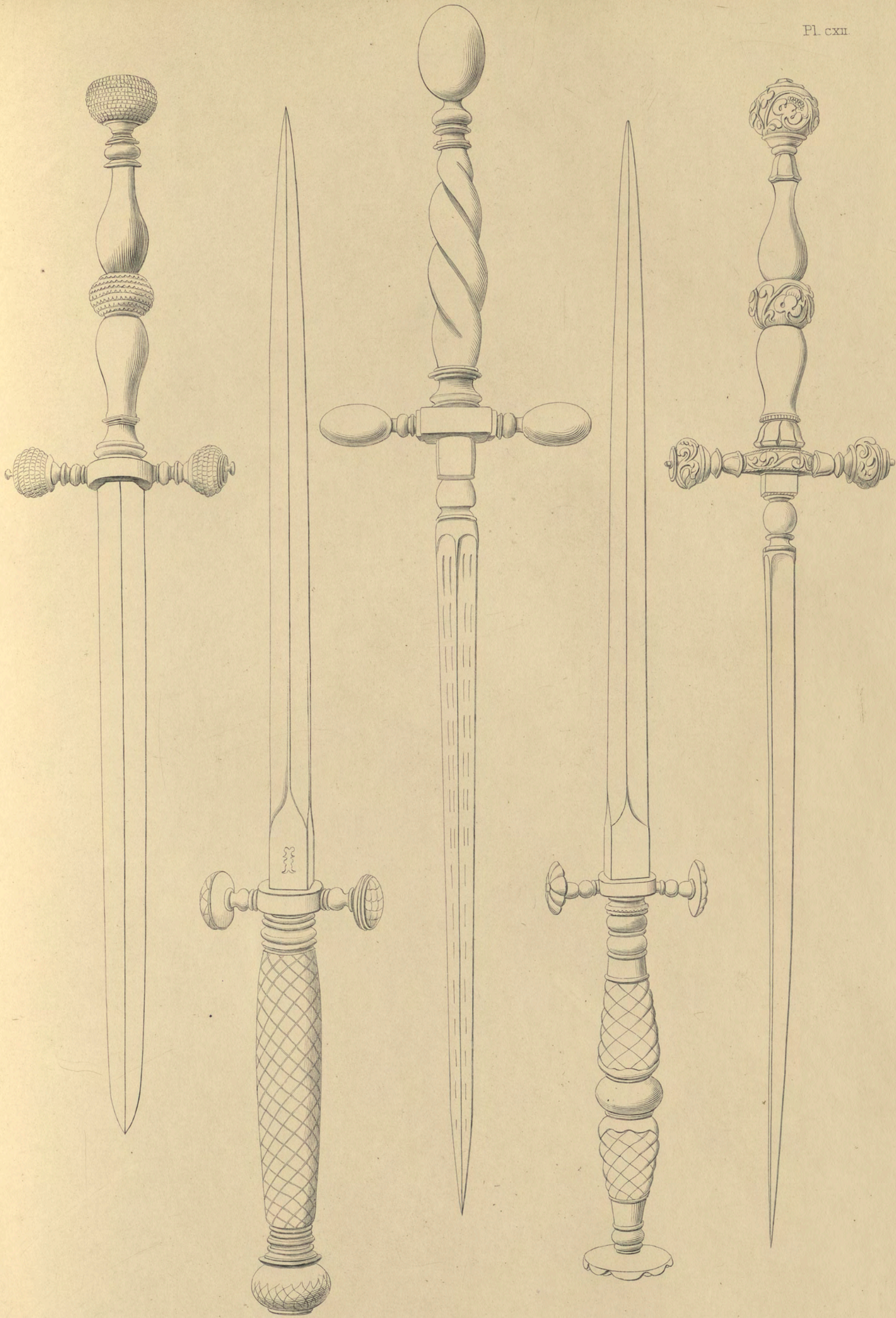
FIG. 1.—A dagger of the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, of the form introduced at the close of Henry VIII's. The gripe is of fine twisted wire, and the guard, on which are three heads in bas-relief, is so made as to cover a knife worn in the sheath.

FIG. 2.—The sheath for the same of steel, embossed and tastefully ornamented.

FIG. 3.—Another of copper of the early part of the same reign on which, in three compartments, is represented in relief the story of the prodigal son. In the first we see the young man portrayed as a galliard of Elizabeth's reign taking leave of his father who is giving him a purse of money; near him is the steward endeavouring to impress upon his mind the value of it; and behind his mother bewailing his projected departure. Through an arch-way of the building he appears on horseback pursuing his journey. In the second compartment we see him enticed by a loose female, in whose company he is feasting, and entertained by a fool, while the woman of the house is marking up the scores. When he has spent his money the same person is employed in driving him naked from the house, which is not only represented in the distance, but, his sole alternative, attendance on swine. In the third compartment he is on his knees before his father, attended by the steward, forgiveness is obtained, and two domestics are killing the fatted calf for his repast. He is then exhibited as embracing his mother, and at an entertainment in the further part, at which trumpeters attend in a gallery. This is probably of Florentine execution.

FIG. 4.—Military sheers of steel of the same period.

FIG. 5.—The sheath for ditto, of the same material. Both presented by Mr. Swabey.



FLORENTINE POIGNARDS.

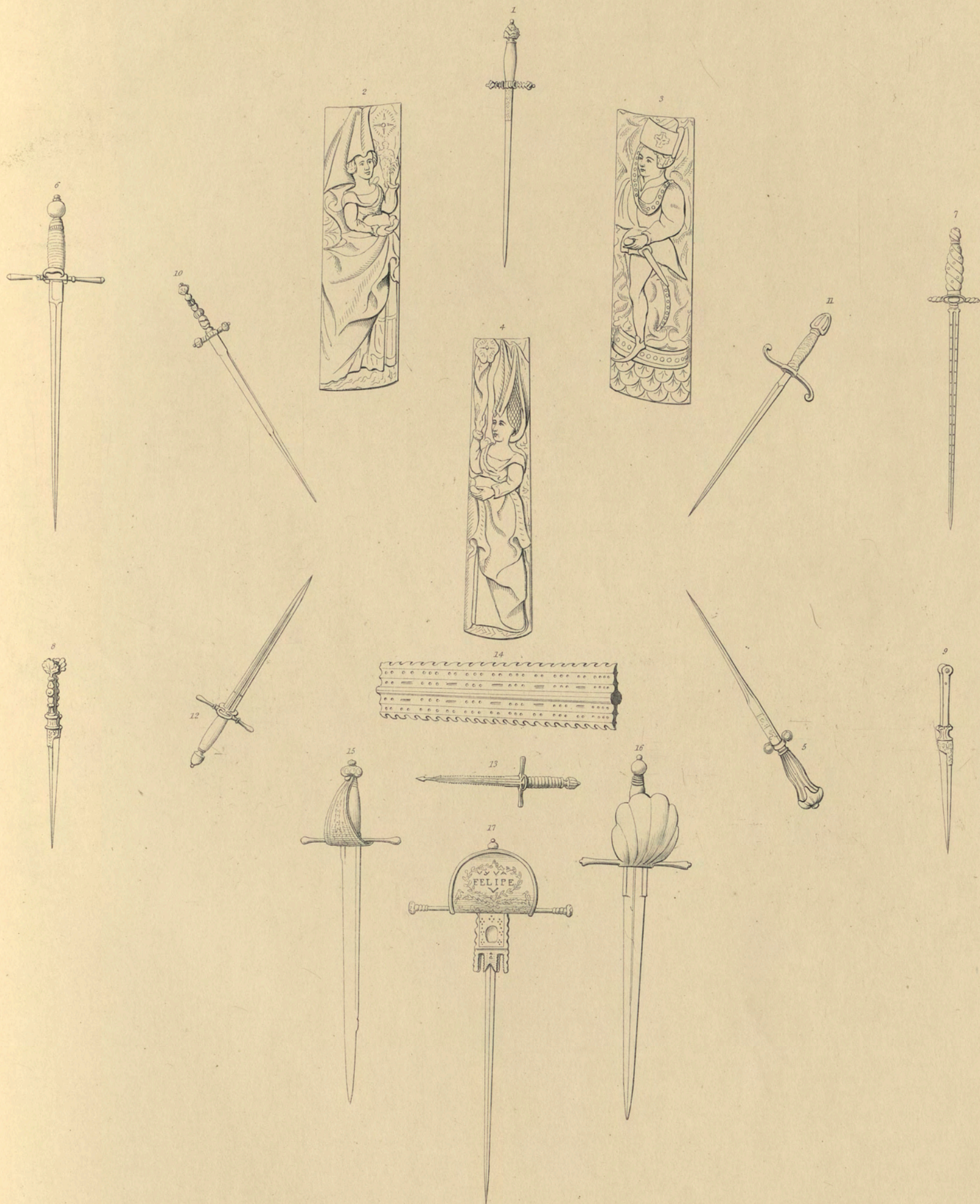
PLATE CXII.

FLORENTINE POIGNARDS.

THE poignard, so called from poing, "a clenched hand," being often carried in the sleeve, must be considered rather as a private weapon than one for the purposes of war. The Spaniards and Italians, particularly the Florentines, constantly went armed in this way, and assassinations were consequently very frequent. As it was used in a similar manner to the dagger, when employed as a single weapon, the instruction for its use was the same, and the curious plates to Joachim Meyer's book, whose German title implies "A fundamental Description of the free, knightly and noble art of fencing with various weapons," inform us it was taught by means of similar implements of wood with knots at their ends.

The five poignards engraved in this Plate are of the full size of the originals, and all of about the early part of Elizabeth's reign. They are entirely of steel, the hilts and the blades screwing into the cross-bars. Silver, who wrote his "Paradoxes of Defence," and dedicated the book to the Earl of Essex in 1599, alluding to the introduction of such weapons into England, exclaims: "We have lusted after the strange vices and devices of Italian, French and Spanish fencers," but "if we will have the true defence, we must seek it where it is, in short swords, short staves, the halfe pike, partisans, gleves or such like weapons of perfect lengths, not in long swords, long rapiers, nor frog-pricking poiniards."

Yet such is the force of fashion, not only had this Italian weapon found its way into England during Elizabeth's reign, but towards the close of it was adopted in Scotland. Thus Dalziel, a cotemporary of James VI, informs us, in his "Fragments of Scottish History," that that monarch had "his cloathing made large and easie, the doublets quilted for (fear of) stelletts, his breeches in great plaits and full stuffed. He was naturalie of a timorous disposition, which was the gretest reason of his quilted doublets."



One Foot.

MISERICORDES AND STILETTOS.

PLATE CXIII.

MISERECORDES AND STILETTOS.

THE best reason that has been assigned for the name of Miserecorde, has been the peculiar use of the weapon, which is to oblige a vanquished antagonist to cry for *mercy* or receive his death wound. It was worn with the sword in jousts-à-outrance, and sometimes in other mortal encounters, instead of the dagger, being better calculated to pierce through the apertures of the armour than that weapon, its distinguishing characteristic being a long narrow blade.

FIG. 1.—A miserecorde, the blade of which is of the time of Henry VI, though the guard and pommel, which are “hatched” and gilt cannot claim an earlier date than the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. This is shewn not only by the form of them, but from the slit in the guard being calculated to receive a blade almost twice the width, and not at all conformable to a three sided one like that of this miserecorde.

FIG. 2.—Female figure engraved and gilt on one side of the blade of the above in the position as seen when the point is upwards.

FIG. 3.—A male figure wearing a hood, on the other side of the blade.

FIG. 4.—A female in the high head-dress, but differing from the former, on the back of the blade.

FIG. 5.—A miserecorde of the time of Edward IV. The original guard of Fig. 1, was probably of the same character, frequently occurring on monumental effigies of the time. The gripe is of horn.

FIG. 6.—A ditto of the time of Henry VIII, the blade three sided.

FIG. 7.—Another of the same reign, the blade channelled and perforated for poison on each of its three sides.

FIG. 8.—A ditto of the time of Edward VI, who, in his portrait at Petworth, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, is painted with one of the same form, the best adapted for a thrust, the pommel being contrived to receive the thumb, which secures the weapon from slipping in the hand. The external parts of the hilt are of ivory carved, and the upper part of the blade is engraved with foliage and gilt.

FIG. 9.—Another of the same date and on the same principle. The upper part of the blade is "damasquiné en or," as the term was, having the gold so let in to the steel as to represent stag and wild boar hunts.

FIG. 10.—A miserecorde of the time of Queen Mary. The hilt, which is entirely of steel, is composed of several ornamental pieces held together on very thick iron wire.

FIG. 11.—A ditto at the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth.

FIG. 12.—Another of the same period, its blade channelled on both sides.

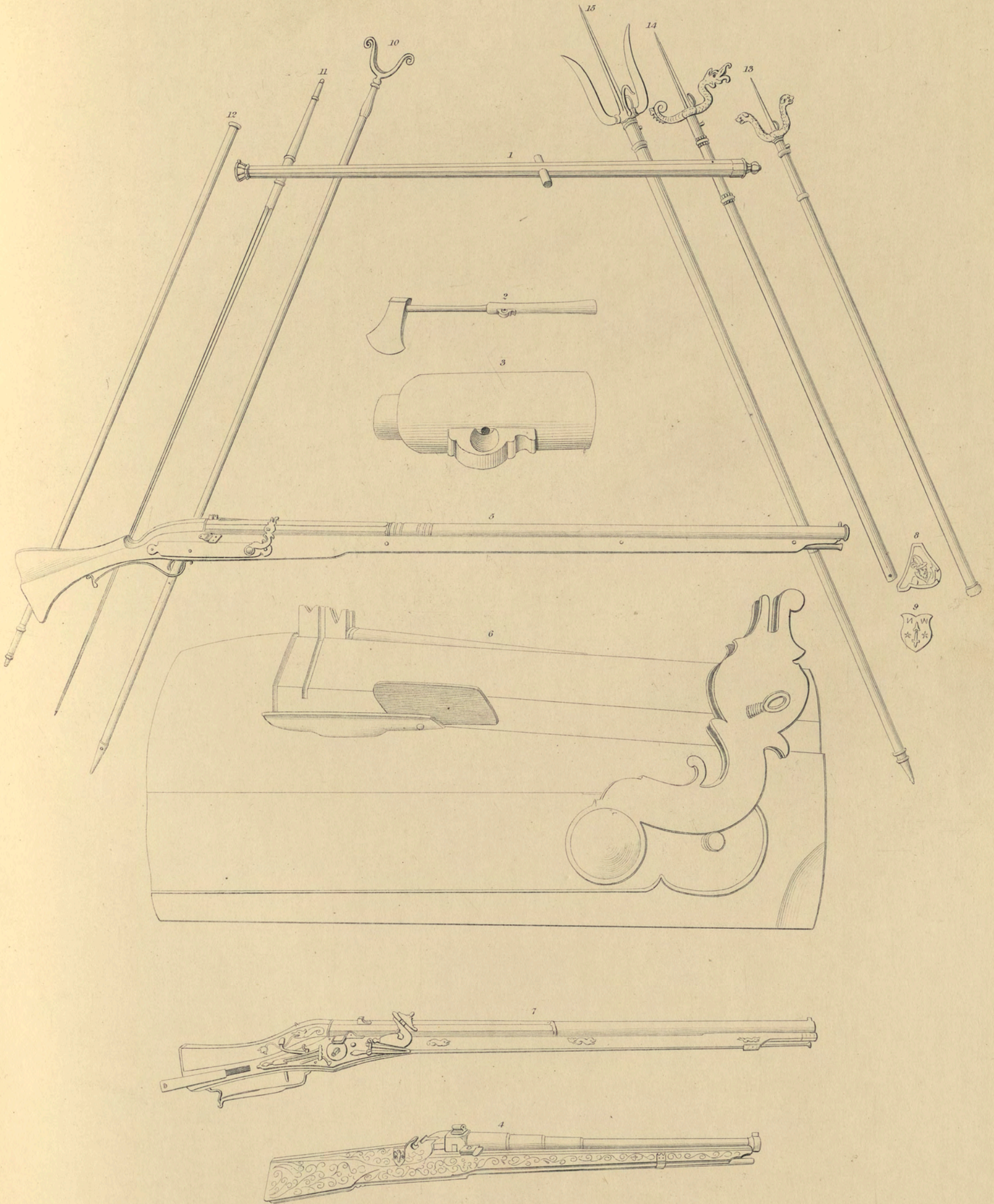
FIG. 13.—A ditto, ditto, having its blade not only channelled but perforated for poison, serrated at the edges, and with a spear-formed point.

FIG. 14.—A portion of the blade of its full size. The ridge along the middle on each side rises so high as to admit of other perforations visible when it is held exactly at right angles to the position here given.

FIG. 15.—A Spanish stiletto of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 16.—Another of the close of that or the beginning of the next reign.

FIG. 17.—Another on which are the words VYVA FELIPE V, who reigned from 1701 to 1746. The form is the same as in the middle of the seventeenth century.



HAND FIRE ARMS.

PLATE CXIV.

HAND FIRE-ARMS.

It is by no means perfectly clear to what exact period we are to attribute the first appearance of cannons, as in the metrical romance of Sir Tryanon, which is known to have been written in the time of Edward II, "guns" are mentioned. Probably the difficulty will never be solved, as the Greek Fire so greatly resembled gunpowder and continued to be used long after their invention. Not so with respect to small fire-arms, an Italian writer, coeval with the discovery, having fortunately preserved a very minute detail of the fact. Billius or Billi, a learned Milanese nobleman, acquaints us that they were first employed at the siege of Lucca, in the year 1430. He tells us that the Florentines were provided with artillery, which, by the force of gunpowder, discharged large stones, but the Lucquese, perceiving that they did very little execution, came at last to despise them, and every day renewed their sallies, to the great slaughter of their enemies, by the help of small fire-arms, to which the Florentines were strangers, and which before this period were unknown in Italy. His words are, "They invented a new kind of weapon. In their hands they held a sort of club about a cubit and a half in length, to which was affixed an iron tube, which being filled with sulphur and nitre, by the force of fire emitted iron bullets. The blow, if it hit, was certain destruction, neither armour nor shields were sufficient protection, for often men two or three deep, if fired upon, would be transpierced by a single bullet."

An earlier date has, however, been assigned, on the authority of Juvenal des Ursins, who wrote between the years 1443 and 1468, and speaks of hand cannons as used in France in the year 1414, but the minute description of Billius entitles him to more credit, and as no doubt the hand tubes for casting the Greek Fire suggested the contrivance, it is more likely to have originated in Italy than France.

The learned Italian above cited has omitted to mention charcoal, the other

ingredient of gunpowder, doubtless unintentionally, as a mixture of nitre and sulphur alone would burn so slowly, while the sulphuric and sulphurous acid gases thereby generated would unite so rapidly with the potass of the nitre, that it would not answer the purpose. The force of gunpowder is in proportion to the rapidity of the combustion and the quantity of gas evolved. At first it was not corned, i. e. granulated, and consequently of very inferior impetus. In its composition as at present there is sufficient oxygen in the nitre to convert the charcoal into carbonic acid gas, and with the nitrogen gas liberated is equivalent to 330 atmospheres, at which its bulk is estimated. The heat arising from the combustion expands these gases to above 1000 atmospheres.

It is not clear that sulphur is essential, though it must be of some use, as nitre and charcoal alone have been proved to be of less strength than when united to sulphur. The opinion is that the rapidity of combustion is increased by it, and that it tends to preserve the good qualities of the powder.

Percussion powder was at first made of oxymuriate of potash with a little charcoal and a little sugar, since the use of copper caps to the locks the composition has been different.

FIG. 1.—Is a hand-cannon of iron, probably of the early part of the reign of Henry VI. It is furnished with trunnions, which, from this specimen, appear to have been appropriated to small fire-arms before they were adopted for artillery. The breech is made of a separate piece and screwed on to the tube, on the further end of which is a sight. This gun was not, as Père Daniel supposes, the arquebus-à-croc, which was a small piece of ordnance with a chamber, but was formerly placed on a stock or club, as Billius calls it, and fired by a match. It was presented to the collection by Mr. Gale.

FIG. 2.—Would have been described in old inventories as “a small battle-axe with a gonne at its end.”—It is of the latter part of Henry the Sixth's reign and shews the first improvement in hand fire-arms. While the touch-hole remained at the top, as in the former instance, the powder was liable to be dropped off or blown away. In this specimen it is made at the side, and a small pan put under it to remedy the inconvenience. It was presented to the collection by Charles Yarnold, Esq.

FIG. 3.—The touch-hole of the last of the size of the original.

FIG. 4.—A hand-gun of brass in a wooden stock. This specimen shews the second improvement in hand fire-arms. The pan has got a cover, and, as in Fig. 1,

the aim was liable to be disturbed by bringing the match to the touch-hole, this is furnished with a perforated piece of brass near the breech through which to look at the sight, and thus the eye not diverted. A sliding-cap in the under part of the butt covers a recess to hold bullets, and the Austrian arms on the side indicate its German origin.

FIG. 5.—A match-lock musket. The match-lock was invented at the close of the reign of Edward IV, being suggested by the trigger of the cross-bow. The hand-gun acquired from that circumstance the name of Arcabouza or Arquebus, corrupted into Harquebus and Haquebus, but its small calibre induced the Spaniards, in the time of our Henry VIII, to construct a larger piece which was called a musket. This had a straight stock and a notch for the thumb, as we are told by Sir Roger Williams, in his "Briefe discourse on Warre," who recommends it to his countrymen. The specimen here given is English, and has on its barrel, which is browned, the initials W. R. and the date, 1640. It was presented to the collection by the late Matthew Russel, of Brancepeth Castle, Durham, Esq. M.P.

FIG. 6.—The lock of its full size, exhibiting the cock, slit down nearly half its length to hold the match, and the pan.

FIG. 7.—An Italian arquebus of the time of Henry VIII, the lock of which combines the match and wheel in case of the latter missing fire. The recess for bullets is at the side.

FIG. 8.—The butt-end, shewing its resemblance to that of the cross-bow.

FIG. 9.—Armorial stamp on the lock, the shape of the shield in which, together with the warrior's costume on the butt-end, fix the date of the weapon.

FIG. 10.—A musket rest of the time of Elizabeth. The mounted arquebusiers had rests for their pieces suggested by those for the lance, affixed to their breast-plates, which gave origin to that for the Spanish musket.

FIG. 11.—A sweyne's feder, or hog's bristle to act as a bayonet, of the time of James I, when they were first invented.

FIG. 12.—The cylindrical sheath for ditto, of wood, covered with black leather.

FIG. 13.—The rest and feder united, an invention of the latter part of the reign of James I.

FIG. 14.—Another specimen of the time of Charles I.

FIG. 15.—A ditto with a hook to hang it on the girdle, of the close of the reign of Charles I.

PLATE CXV.

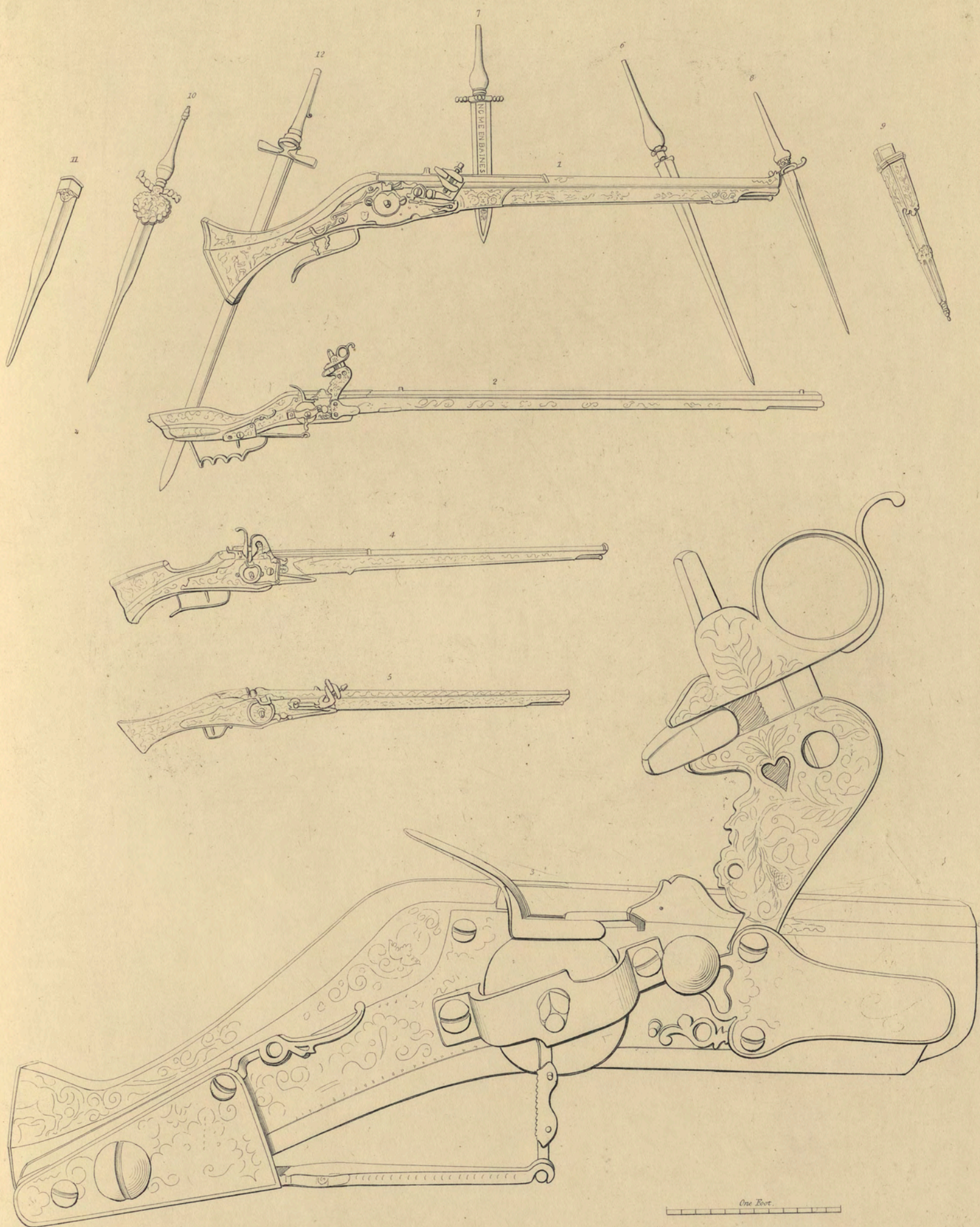
HAND FIRE-ARMS.

FIG. 1.—A wheel-lock caliver of the time of James I, the stock of which is covered with ivory on which several subjects from the chase are engraved. Caliver is a corruption of *calibre*, the name being given in the early part of Elizabeth's reign to those pieces, the bores of which were of one standard size.

FIG. 2.—A wheel-lock fowling-piece of German manufacture fired from the chest, of the time of James I. Benvenuto Cellini, in 1523, speaks of his gun to kill game, and its lock, and that the powder used for it was very fine. In all the specimens of the fowling-piece, in this collection, the bore is hexagonal and extremely small, while the barrel is excessively thick.

FIG. 3.—The lock of the last of its full size, exposing what is generally the interior. This was wound up by a spanner put on the axle of the wheel, which action forced back the cover of the pan, when the prime was put in from the touch-box. The cock having in it a piece of sulphuret of iron, hence called pyrites, was brought upon the wheel, which, by pulling the trigger, was allowed suddenly to revolve and elicit the fire. The better to effect this purpose, the circumference of the wheel has in it three, four, or five furrows. By touching a button in front of the wheel the cover of the pan is disengaged and flies back into its place. Covered wheels, as in other specimens, are furnished with stop locks of a peculiar construction.

FIG. 4.—A wheel-lock etronel, dated 1610, and inlaid with ivory, brass and mother o'pearl. It was so called from being fired from the poitrine or chest.



HAND FIRE ARMS.

FIG. 5.—A long wheel-lock dag of the time of Edward VI, the barrel of which is covered with beautiful engravings of birds and quadrupeds intermixed with foliage, and the stock inlaid with similar ornaments of ivory.

FIG. 6.—A bayonet of the time of Charles II, three edged, but sharp only at the point. This arm was invented at Bayonne about the period assigned to this specimen.

FIG. 7.—A Spanish ditto. This is flat, but two edged and sharp, having a guard to render it serviceable as a dagger. On one side of its blade is, NO ME SACHES SIN RASON, "Don't draw me without reason;" on the other, NO ME EMBAINEZ SIN HONOR, "Do not replace me without honour."

FIG. 8.—Another specimen, the guard improved by a ring.

FIG. 9.—The scabbard for ditto, made to hold a knife, of leather and brass.

FIG. 10.—A bayonet of the time of William III, the blade three edged.

FIG. 11.—The shagreen scabbard for ditto.

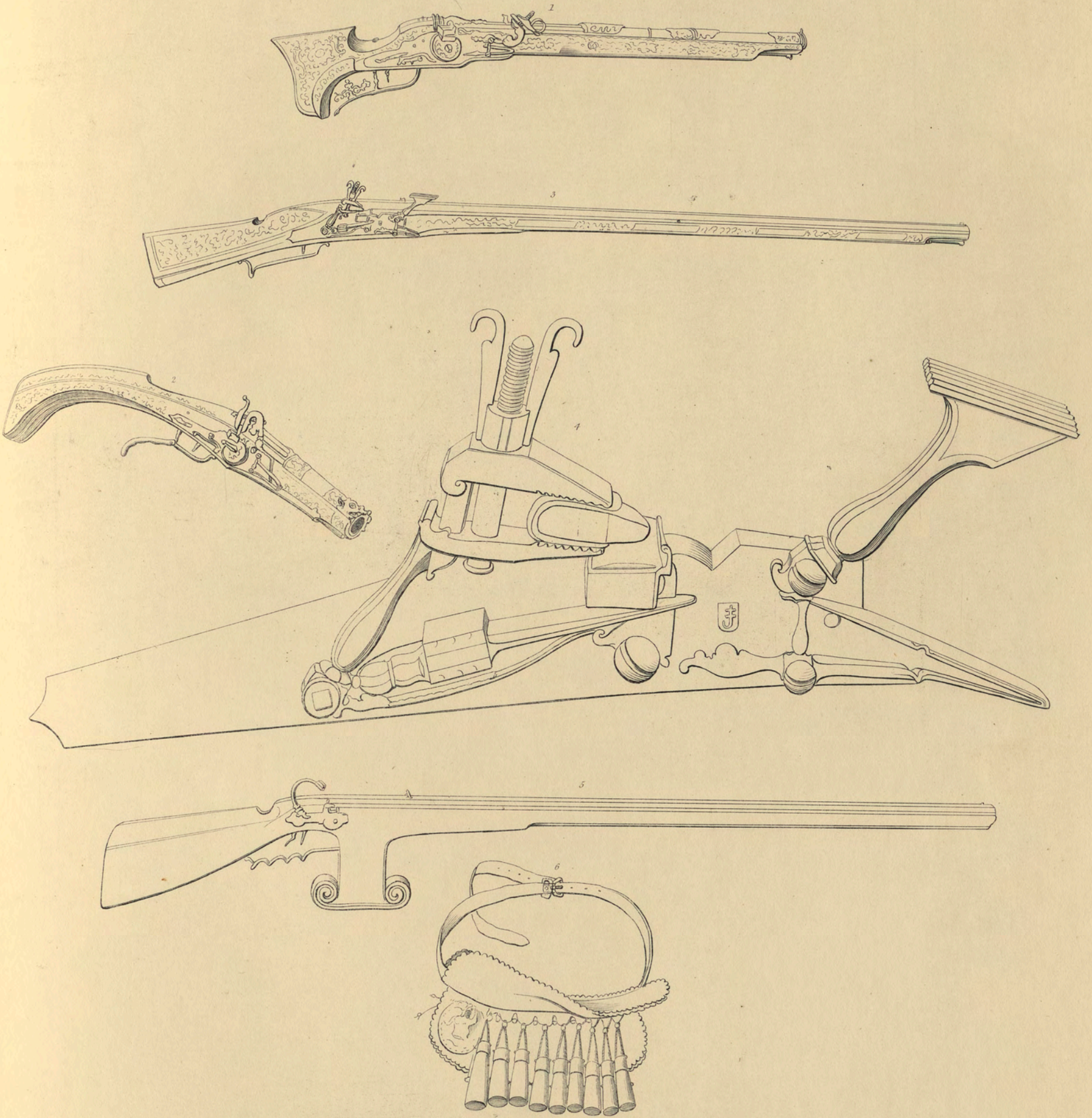
FIG. 12.—A cutting bayonet. The ring attached to the guard suggested the possibility of fixing the bayonet, so that the muzzle might not be stopped up. It past through the ring and the haft went into another on the musket stock, being held in its place by a catch with a notch in it, the end of which may be observed in the outline. The French first used this method in the reign of William III, to the great astonishment of the 25th English regiment of foot.

PLATE CXVI.

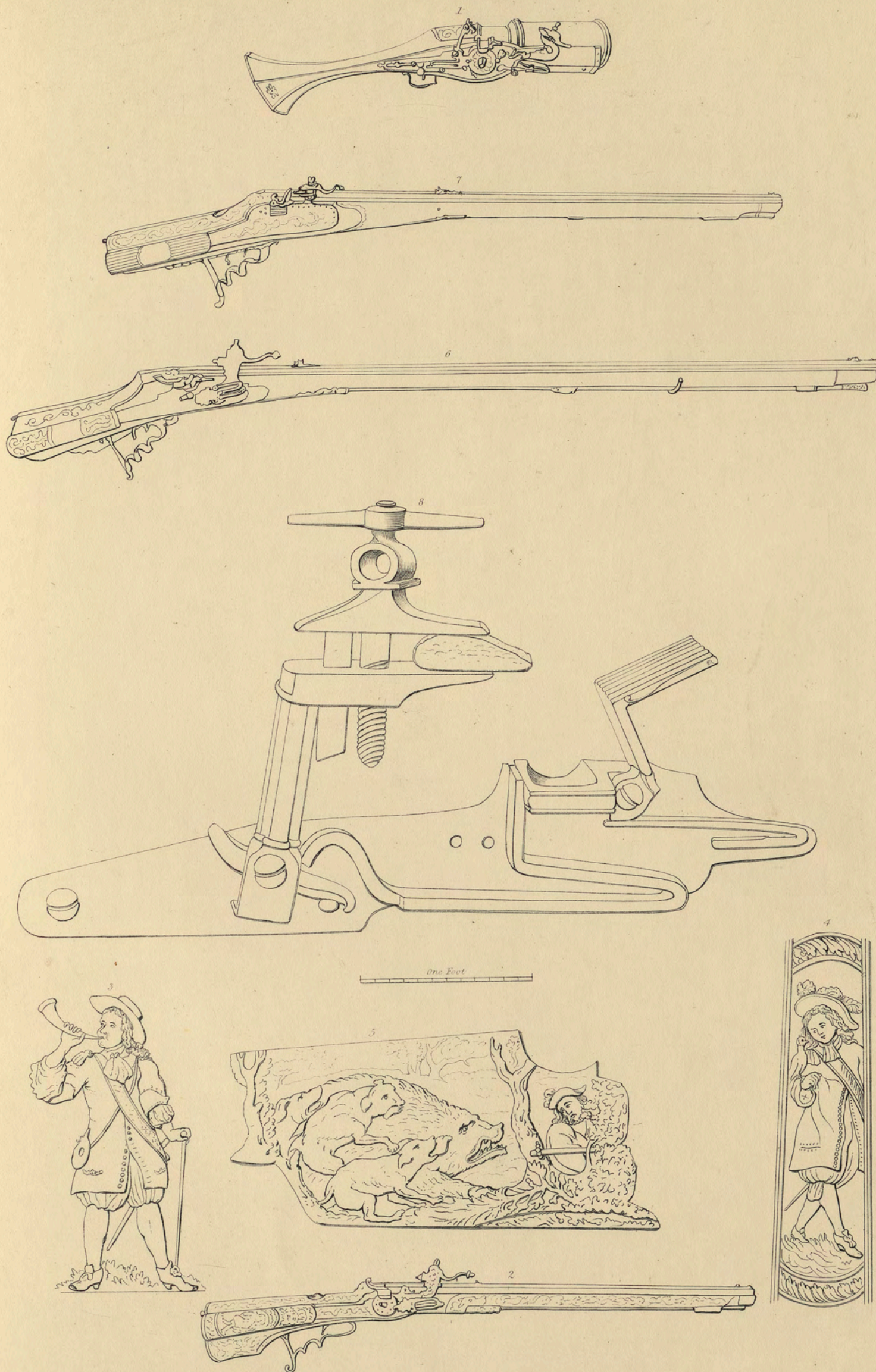
HAND FIRE-ARMS.

- FIG. 1.—A wheel-lock carabine. This beautiful specimen is of the time of Queen Elizabeth.
- FIG. 2.—A dragon of the close of the reign of Elizabeth, the time of its first invention, so called from the resemblance of that monster's head at its muzzle.
- FIG. 3.—A snaphaunce musket, a Dutch invention, which derived its name from the troops who made use of it. These were at first a set of marauders termed Snap-haans or "poultry stealers," and their weapon was an improvement on the match-lock musket with some contrivances suggested by the wheel-lock.
- FIG. 4.—The snaphaunce-lock of its full size. It has on the stamp an F in gold.
- FIG. 5.—A tricker-match-lock wall musket of the time of Charles II. This is French, and from the *Traité des Armes* par le Sieur de Gaya, 1688, we find the match-lock was still used in France for muskets, while the fire-lock was given to fusils and smaller fire-arms.
- FIG. 6.—A set of bandoliers. These consist of nine tin cases covered with leather with caps to them, each containing a charge of powder, and are suspended by rings from a cord made to pass through other rings. The caps are retained in their places from being contrived so as to slip up and down their own cords. Two flaps of leather on each side are intended to protect the bandoliers from rain, and attached to one of these may be perceived a circular bullet purse made to draw with little strings. This specimen buckled round the waist by means of its strap, others were worn round the body and over the shoulder. The noise they made, agitated by the wind, but more especially the danger of all taking fire from the match cord, occasioned their disuse, as Sir James Turner tells us, about the year 1640.

One Foot



HAND FIRE-ARMS.



HAND FIRE ARMS.

PLATE CXVII.

HAND FIRE-ARMS.

FIG. 1.—A hand-mortar of the time of Elizabeth for throwing grenades. These are said to have been first used in the year 1594, and this fire-arm for ejecting them is shewn to be of as early a date from the costume of the figures engraved on ivory let into the stock. The diameter of the barrel at its mouth is three inches, that of the chamber one inch and a quarter. The barrel has been coloured black, and upon it a military figure beautifully painted. It has a wheel-lock, but is also furnished with a serpentine for a match in case the other should hang fire.

FIG. 2.—The wheel-lock rifle of the Archduke Leopold, afterwards Emperor of Austria. The stock of wood and ivory is most elaborately carved with subjects of the chase, fruit and allegory. On the barrel are the name of the maker JACOB GSELL, the date 1653, and the place where manufactured; viz. ARTZBERG, and a double sight for different distances seven inches from the breech, as well as one near the muzzle.

FIGS. 3 and 4.—Two specimens of costume carved on the stock.

FIG. 5.—One of the pieces of carved ivory in the same.

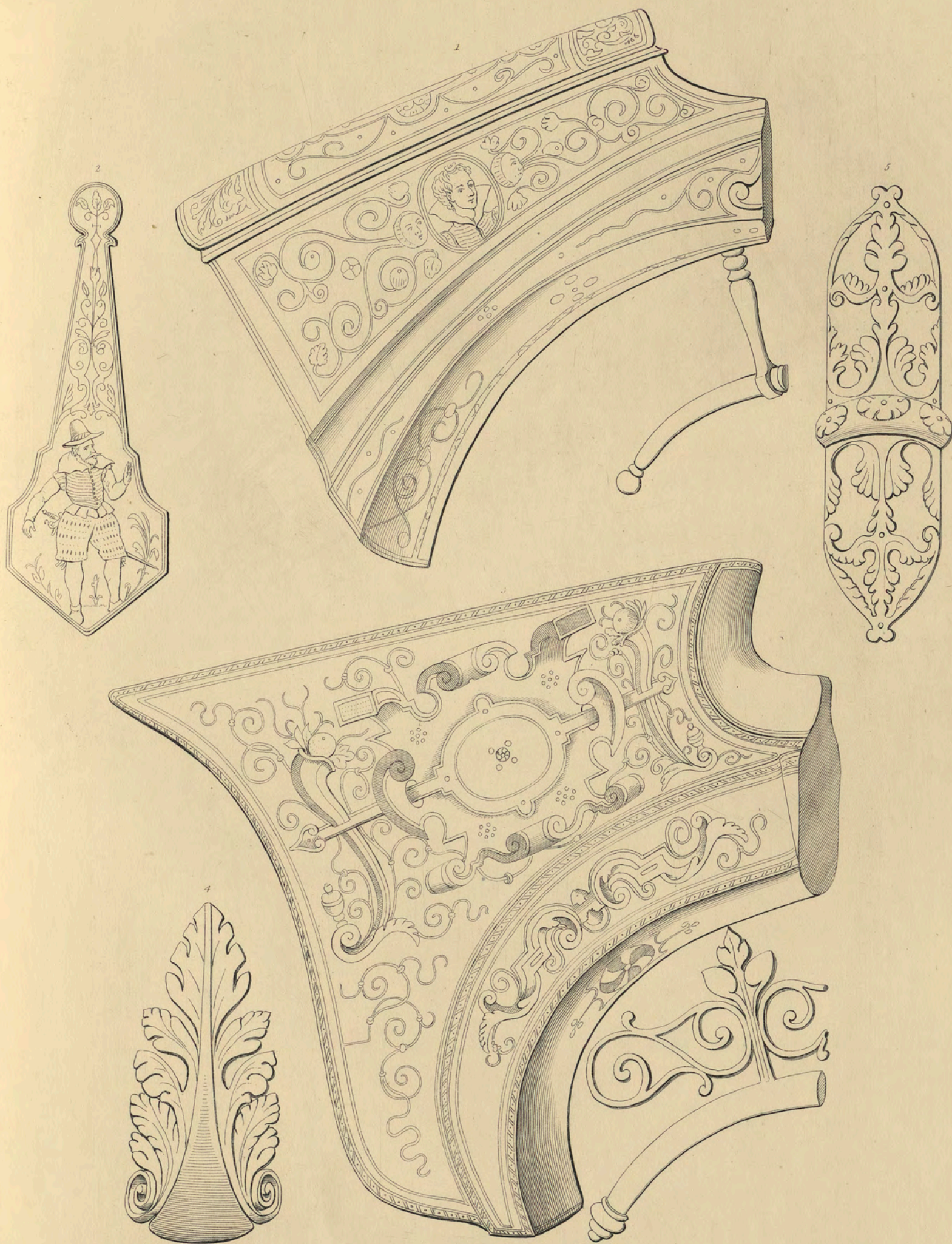
FIG. 6.—A tricker-wheel-lock musket, the wheel being entirely concealed by the plate of the lock. The barrel is blue and is furnished with sights like Fig. 2, and on it is inscribed Jacob Hofer Sdorzing. It is of the time of James II.

FIG. 7.—A tricker-fire-lock musketoon of the time of William III, with a rifled barrel. The cock and pan in this specimen are in the same position as in wheel locks. Upon the lock is the maker's name, Franz Schogel. This, the last, and that given Fig. 4, in the last plate, show that the tricker or hair

trigger was applied to the match, wheel and fire-locks. Hence in a schedule of prices in the year 1622 a sum is set down "for a match tricker-lock compleat."

It may not be altogether irrelevant to mention here, that besides the charges suspended from the bandileer there was one case that hung lower down than the rest which held the fine powder for priming in the time of Charles I, and was called by the French "le Poulverain," supplying the place of the touch-box.

FIG. 8.—A fire-lock of its full size of the time of Charles I. It was invented in France about the year 1630, and evidently derived from the snaphaunce.



BUTTS &c. OF A PETRONEL AND CARABINE.

PLATE CXVIII.

BUTTS, &c. OF A PETRONEL AND CARABINE.

A SELECTION of ornaments of various periods would make a work equally useful to the artist and the antiquary, for it will be seen by all, who take the trouble diligently to pay attention to this matter, that there are successive changes which while they may be traced to one original, yet in their various forms mark a precise era. These serve where dates are wanting and will be found unerring guides, provided always the country be taken into consideration which has given birth to the work of art in question.

FIG. 1.—The butt-end of the petronel which has been exhibited in Pl. CXV, Fig. 4, having on it the date 1612. It is inlaid with brass in scrolls, and has two female heads prettily engraved on mother o' pearl.

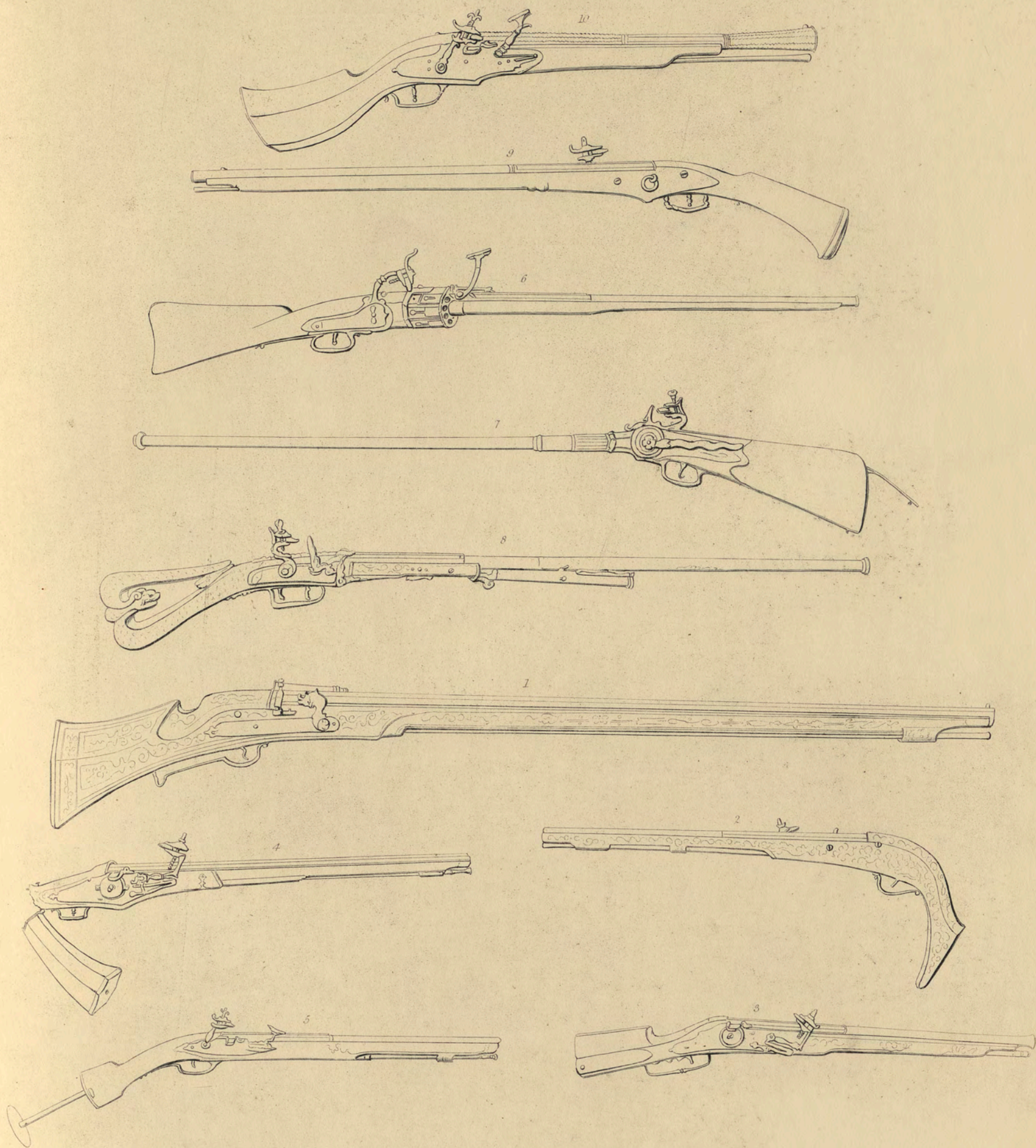
FIG. 2.—The heel of the same butt of ivory and engraved.

FIG. 3.—Butt end of the carabine of the time of Elizabeth represented in Pl. CXVI, Fig. 1. The engraved ornaments are of ivory inlaid in the wood.

It is very difficult to decide what gave origin to the name of this piece, for the carabineers were more probably so named from the gun than it from them. Perhaps it was from its having been first used at sea in the vessels called Carabs. In the extraordinaries for the war in Picardie in 1559, we first meet with the troops called Carabins, who were light cavalry from Spain, most probably of Moorish origin in the French service.

FIG. 4.—Gilt ornament in high relief on the barrel near the breech.

FIG. 5.—Ditto, ditto, about half way between the breech and the muzzle.



HAND FIRE ARMS.

PLATE CXIX.

HAND FIRE-ARMS.

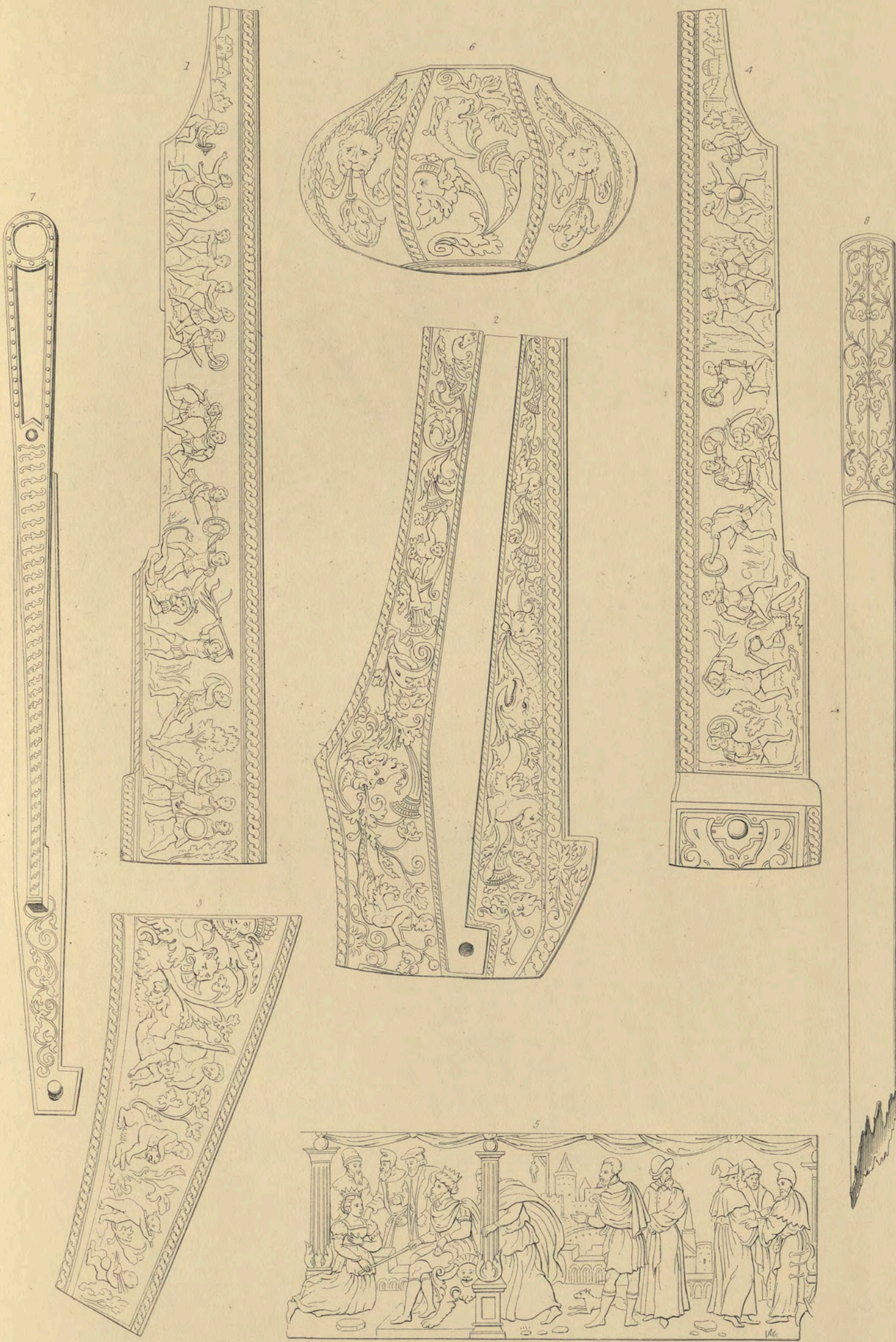
- FIG. 1.—An old English match-lock musket of the time of Queen Elizabeth, preserved from that time to the present at Rudhall, Herefordshire, and presented by Mrs. Westfaling. Its stock is ornamented with engravings on ivory let into the wood, and it weighs 20lbs.
- FIG. 2.—A demi-haque with a wheel-lock, also ornamented with engraved ivory and of the same date.
- FIG. 3.—A petronel of the time of Elizabeth, with a wheel-lock. The barrel of this is unlike that described in Plate CXV, Fig. 4, and more nearly corresponds with the description of Nicot.
- FIG. 4.—A short wheel-lock esclopette of the time of Charles I, with its butt made to double back. It is of the small class and intended to be carried in a holster in the same manner as a long pistol.
- FIG. 5.—A ditto snap-haunce ditto of the time of Charles II. The butt of this is lengthened by the steel cap, which forms its cover, being made to draw out.
- FIG. 6.—A snap-haunce self-loading gun of the time of Charles I. This object is effected by a cylinder containing eight charges being moveable when the little spring at the top of the barrel, which holds it in the intended place, is lifted gently up. By that means a fresh touch-hole is brought under the hammer on removing its sliding cover. Seven out of the eight recesses in the cylinder always appear in sight just where it unites with the barrel, and as the charges are previously put into these, a ramrod becomes unnecessary.
- FIG. 7.—A firelock self-loading and priming gun of the time of Cromwell, which,

on the plate covering the end of the butt, is called *carabino che tira pieu volta n° uno*. On lifting up this plate, as shewn in the drawing, are two perforations in the butt; the upper one a mere pipe into which is placed the fine powder for priming, that then runs down into a touch-box affixed to the side of the pan; the other to answer the purpose of a flask to hold the coarse powder for charging. This gun has also a cylinder at the bottom of the barrel placed with its axis at right angles to it. In this cylinder is a recess in which a bullet may be inserted, and by turning a lever affixed to its axis this is brought into the proper place, a sufficient portion of charge and priming obtained, the pan shut and the gun cocked ready for firing.

FIG. 8.—Another of the time of Charles II. The intention here is to obviate the danger of the bursting of the butt, as in the last specimen which was very hazardous. For this purpose the whole barrel is made to turn round, and the powder being contained in a tube placed about its centre, that is loosened, and turning on a hinge made to fold back with its mouth first opposite a little hole leading into the pan, and next over another in the breech, by which the portions of priming and charge are given. Another tube fixed at the under part of the barrel next the stock holds the bullets, and on bringing it over the aperture which has received the charge, allows one to pass in; then turning the barrel back to its first position, it is held fast there by a catch; by pulling back the farther trigger from the stock, this catch is withdrawn and the barrel will revolve. The butt is of a curious form and elegantly inlaid with silver stars. The escutcheon has on it *saccs* and a singularly formed crown.

FIG. 9.—A wheel-lock carabine of the time of Charles II. It is turned so as to shew the ring for the swivel. The bore is circular and the piece is extremely light.

FIG. 10.—A snap-haunce blunderbuss of the time of Charles II. The exterior of the barrel is not only made octagonal but, with the exception of the middle part, is curiously hatched. The bore is circular and only three quarters of an inch in diameter, so that there is an immense weight of metal. The name of this fire-arm is corrupted from the Dutch who call it *donderbus*, i. e. thunder-gun. Sir James Turner, in his *Pallas Armata*, published in 1670, p. 137, assigns the use of it to the carabineers.



WHEEL-LOCK PISTOLS OF THE DUKE OF TUSCANY.

A.D. 1530.

PLATE CXX.

WHEEL-LOCK PISTOLS OF THE DUKE OF TUSCANY.

A.D. 1530.

THE pistol and the wheel-lock were both invented in the early part of the sixteenth century ; the former first used, according to M. de Bellai in the year 1521, and the latter first made, as Sir James Turner in his *Pallas Armata* tells us, by Camillo Vitelli at Pistoia in Tuscany. The brace on which the ornamental parts form the subjects of this and the following Plate, are so extremely beautiful in the style of their workmanship and so superb from their materials being silver, ebony and ivory, the first decorating the steel, and the second engraved and inlaid in the last, that they justify the tradition of their having been made for Alexander de Medici, Duke of Tuscany.

Alexander was the natural son of Peter, Prince of the Florentine republic, and born in the year 1510. He succeeded Lorenzo the legitimate offspring of his father, who died in 1519, and was made Duke of Florence by the Emperor Charles V, in 1531. He was murdered by his cousin Lorenzo de Medici on the 6th of January 1537. It was for his successor Cosmo, that Pope Pius V elevated the title to that of *Grand Duke* of Tuscany, whose patronage of the arts of painting, architecture and sculpture fully authorized such a distinction.

FIG. 1.—Upper part of the left side of one of the pistols, representing a Roman combat. The corresponding one of the other, though somewhat varied in attitudes, is not sufficiently so to warrant its insertion.

FIG. 2.—That which is immediately below the last, and in which may be seen the position of the hasp.

FIG. 3.—That which is still lower down. The same observation as made on Fig. 1, will apply in this instance.

FIG. 4.—The upper part of the right side of the pistol. This and the following are subject to the same remark as the last.

FIG. 5.—The story of Esther and the Persian King Ahasuerus. The costume of one of the figures near the king fixes precisely the date.

FIG. 6.—The butt end of the pistol.

FIG. 7.—The hasp of steel decorated with silver.

FIG. 8.—The ramrod represented as if broken. It is of wood with a head of steel ornamented with silver. Steel ramrods were invented in the early part of the eighteenth century by the Prussian Prince Leopold of Dessau.



WHEEL-LOCK PISTOLS OF THE DUKE OF TUSCANY.

PLATE CXXI.

WHEEL-LOCK PISTOLS OF THE DUKE OF TUSCANY.

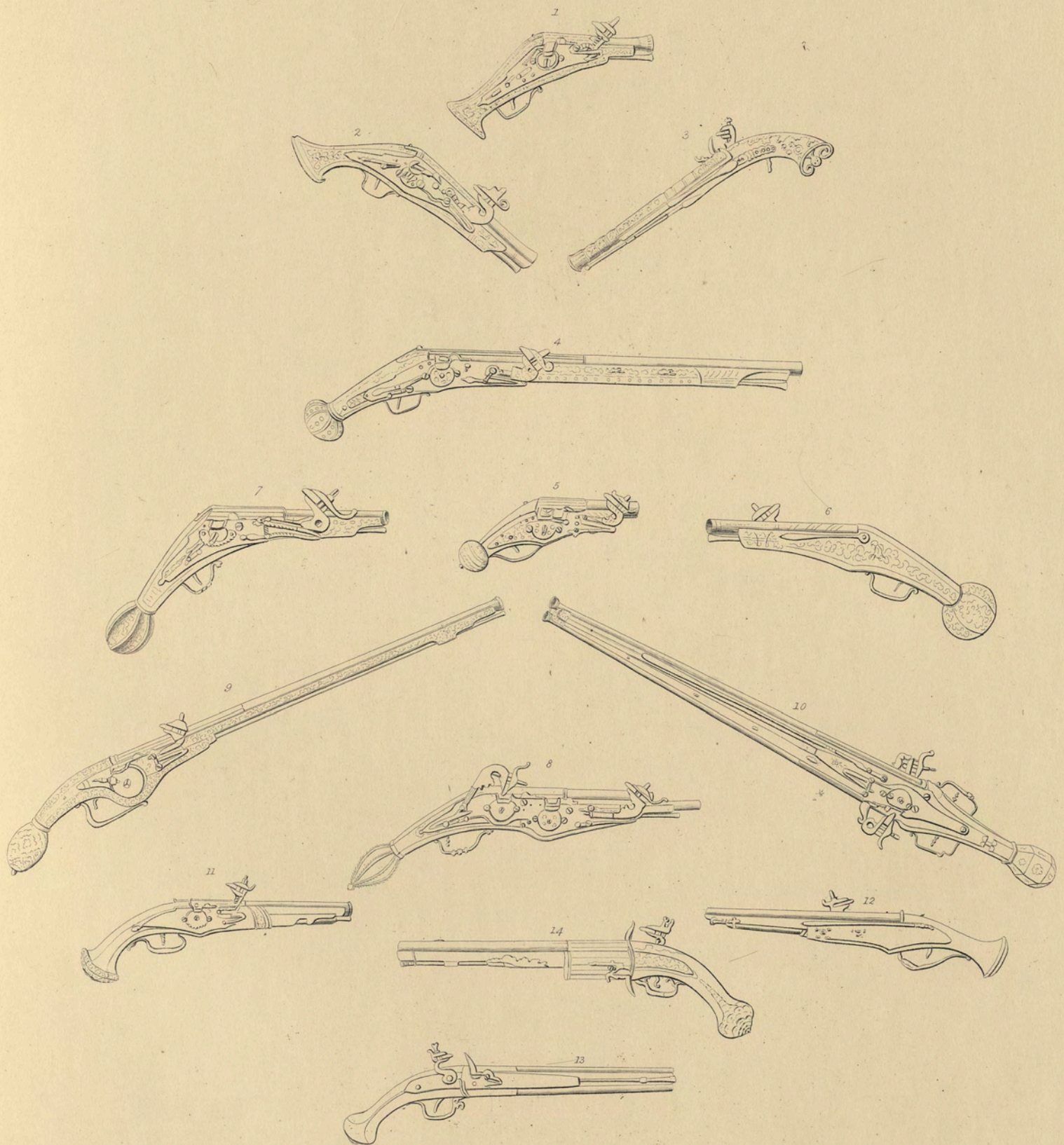
A.D. 1530.

- FIG. 1.—The barrel of steel covered with niello and ornamented with silver.
- FIG. 2.—Part of the stock into which the breech-pin is inserted. The corresponding design on the other pistol is by no means a servile copy of this. It is proper to observe, that although in England the grotesque figures in the upper part would be termed Elizabethan, they were adopted in Italy before the date of these specimens.
- FIG. 3.—The upper part of the stock near the muzzle shewing the groove for the ramrod.
- FIG. 4.—The under part of the stock just below the last mentioned. The subjects on it are Saul and his armour-bearer; Joshua and his attendant kings; Sampson strangling the lion, and in the back ground carrying off the gates of Gaza.
- FIG. 5.—The corresponding part in the other pistol, having on it Joshua receiving the submission of the kings, a group of three warriors in the armour of this date, and David killing Goliath with his sling.
- FIG. 6.—The under part of the stock just below Fig. 4.
- FIG. 7.—The wheel of the lock capped with steel and ornamented with silver on a ground of niello.
- FIG. 8.—The cover of the pan of steel engraved.
- FIGS. 9 and 10.—Foliated terminations of the spring just behind the wheel.

FIG. 11.—That of another placed above the last.

FIG. 12.—The stop-lock.

It was the German cavalry under the denomination of Ritters, who about fifteen years after the date of these specimens, first gave ascendancy to the pistol. In 1549 Henry II of France ordered this weapon to form part of the equipments of a man at arms, and his example was followed by Queen Mary of England.



One Foot

DAGS AND PISTOLS.

PLATE CXXII.

DAGS AND PISTOLS.

THERE are about sixty dags and pistols in this collection, but the following are sufficient to shew the distinctive marks. The shape of the butt end constitutes the difference between the dag and the pistol, and an attentive observer will perceive that it is by the form in the latter that the date is ascertained, the spheroid becoming at first round and then prolonged.

FIG. 1.—A pocket wheel-lock dag of the time of Elizabeth.

FIG. 2.—A small ditto of the same period.

FIG. 3.—A Highland fire-lock tack, the stock of iron and inlaid with silver of the time of George II. The little knob in the centre of the butt is the handle of a picker which screws into it. There is a brace of snaphaunce Highland tacks in the same collection dated 1626, with slender barrels, which as well as the stocks are wholly of brass. Presented by J. Bowyer Nicholls, Esq.

FIG. 4.—A long wheel-lock pistol of the time of Edward VI, the stock inlaid with ivory.

FIG. 5.—A pocket wheel-lock pistol, the stock of steel highly engraved of the time of Queen Mary.

FIG. 6.—A wheel-lock pistol of the time of Queen Mary, the stock inlaid with ivory.

FIG. 7.—A wheel-lock pistol of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the stock covered with ivory and engraved. On the barrel is a warrior's head in gold and silver.

FIG. 8.—A double barrelled wheel-lock pistol of the time of James I, dated 1612, and having on it the arms of the owner, somewhat decorated with ivory. The position of the locks and barrels is curious. Presented by Mr. Smallbone.

FIG. 9.—A long wheel-lock pistol, the stock inlaid with filagree work of silver.

Barrels with small bores and not thick were introduced for pistols in this reign

FIG. 10.—A double-barrelled long wheel-lock pistol, of the time of Charles I.

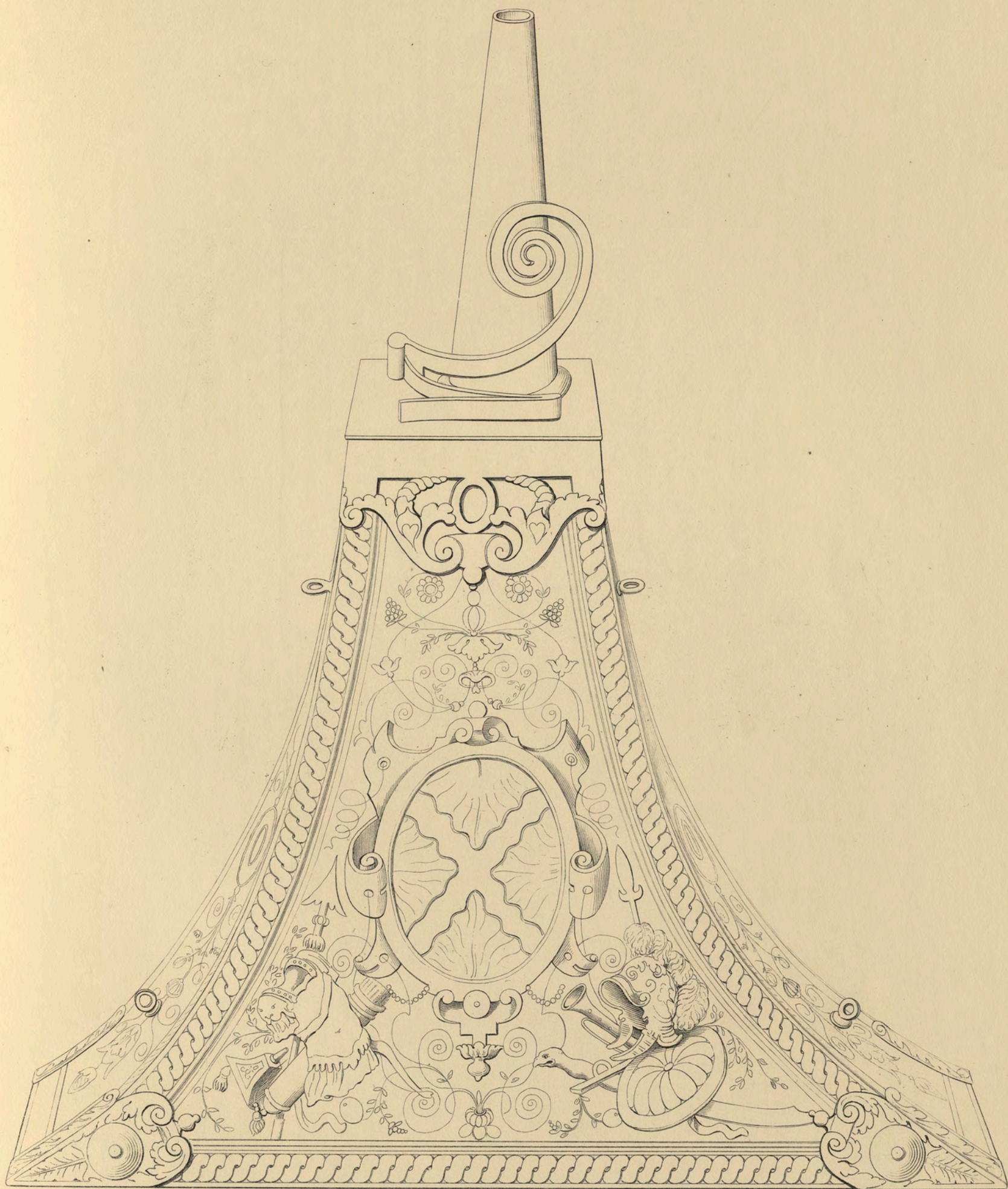
Which ever barrel is held uppermost, always becomes horizontal.

FIG. 11.—A wheel-lock pistol of the time of the Protectorate, inscribed with the maker's name Antonio Francino.

FIG. 12.—A ditto of the time of Charles II.

FIG. 13.—A double-barrelled fire-lock pistol of the time of William III, with one cock and two pans, the barrels being made to revolve.

FIG. 14.—A ditto ditto of the close of the reign of William III, on the same principle as the last, but with the revolving part confined to the magazine, so that a single barrel is sufficient for the continuance of the two.



POWDER-FLASK OF THE FRENCH INFANTRY.

PLATE CXXIII.

POWDER-FLASK OF THE FRENCH INFANTRY.

A.D. 1580.

THE flask was of subsequent invention to the powder horn, and, as its name implies, of German origin. The specimen here exhibited is of the full size of the original, which is made of dark red wood, and ornamented with brass, mother-o' pearl and silver. The rings on each side are to hold cords with tassels at their ends, in order that it might be slung at the right hip over the left shoulder; and its appearance in this state may be judged of from the miniature representation of it among the ornaments on its front. In the centre appears the arms of the oriflamme engraved on mother-o' pearl in an Elizabethan border of brass.

The oriflamme or aurea flamma, was originally the banner of the Abbot and Monastery of St. Denys, and as the Counts of Vexin and Pontoise were the leaders of the vassals of that church, it was carried by them. That earldom, however, being acquired by Philippe Auguste, in the twelfth century, the French Kings became protectors of St. Denys, and that Saint being regarded as the patron of the kingdom, the monarch carried into the field, in public wars, the standard of him whose aid he invoked. It was in form like other ecclesiastical banners, suspended from a cross-bar on a gilded lance and of a red colour. In the time of Charles VII, the white ensign superseded it, on which it became the badge of the French infantry, as may be found in the *Tableaux des Armories de France* by Moreau, dated 1609, and accordingly appears on this powder-flask, in the form then adopted.



A POWDER-HORN AND FLASKS.

PLATE CXXIV.

A POWDER-HORN AND FLASKS.

THE frequent use of horns in the chase suggested, on the invention of small fire-arms, the convenience of employing them to hold gunpowder, as they could so easily be filled at the large and emptied at the small end. The danger, however, of setting fire to the whole quantity, should any spark remain unextinguished in the gun, pointed out the propriety of an apparatus for cutting off the portion wanted from the general quantity, and this was adjusted to the wider extremity.

FIG. 1.—An Italian powder-horn of the time of Henry VII, on which are engraved in a rude manner, the crucifixion, saints and the coronation of the Virgin. It is of horn, but the metallic parts are wanting.

FIG. 2.—A German powder-flask of the time of Henry VIII, made of stag's horn, and the subjects on it chiselled out. This was probably mounted with gold which some Jews have removed before it arrived in England. The Germans seem to have been the first to have given a new form to the reservoir for powder, whence it has ever since been called a flask, from *Flaske*, "a bottle."

FIG. 3.—A ditto of the time of Philip and Mary, with iron furniture.

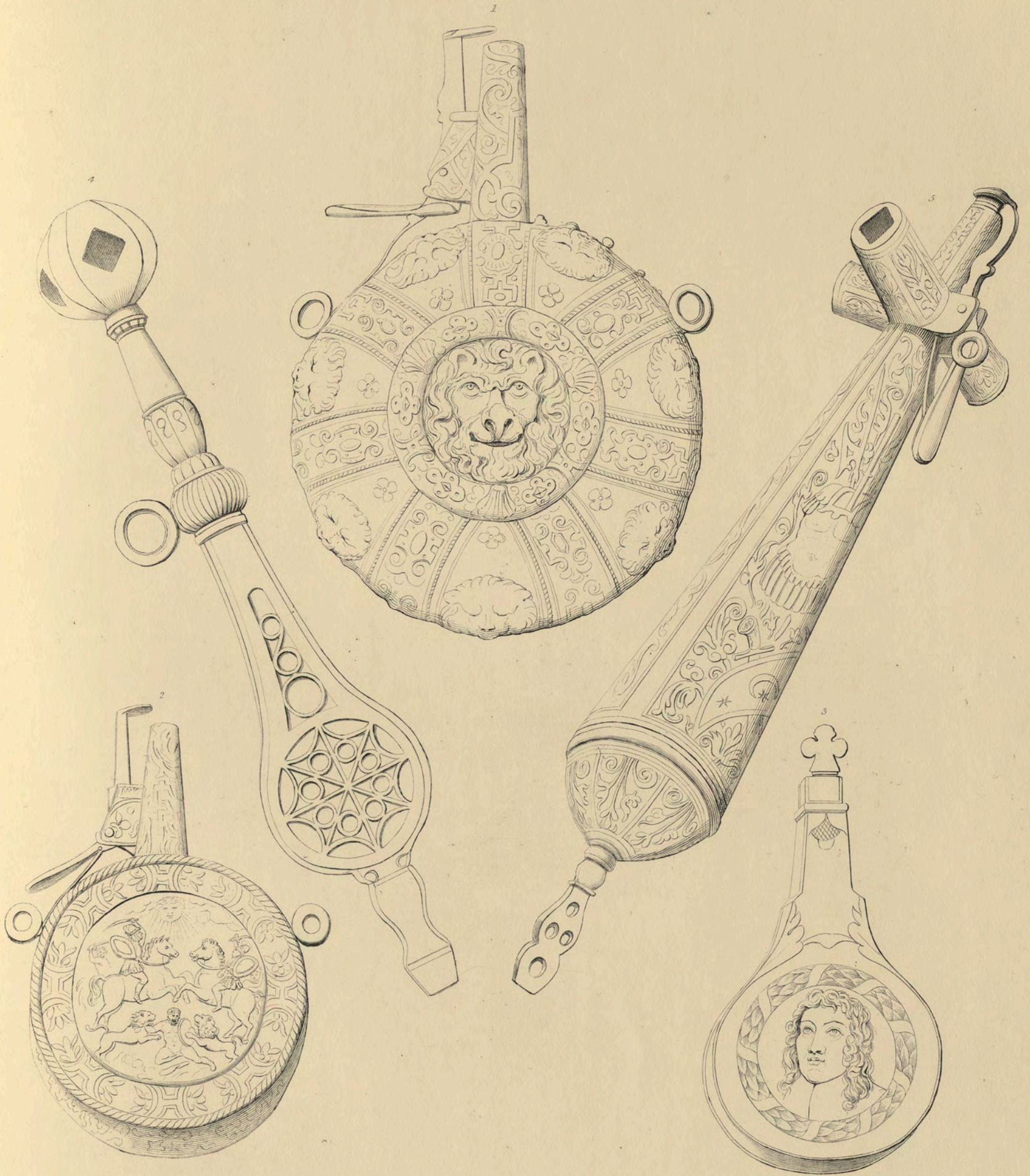
FIG. 4.—An Italian ditto of leather, time of Elizabeth.

FIG. 5.—Another of the close of her reign.

FIG. 6.—A German ditto of horn, having on it the date 1603.

FIG. 7.—One of leather, time of Charles I.

FIG. 8.—A ditto of wood gilt, probably of Swiss workmanship, being carved in high relief and gilt. It is of the time of Oliver Cromwell.



TOUCH BOXES AND SPANNERS.

PLATE CXXV.

TOUCH BOXES AND SPANNERS.

THE coarse gunpowder for the charge was held, as we have seen, in a horn or flask, but the fine for priming was carried in what was termed a touch-box. Camden, in his *Annals of Elizabeth*, informs us that she first procured gunpowder to be made in England, "that she might not pray and pay for it likewise to her neighbours." This combustible was not at first corned or granulated, but remained in its mealed state, and was then called serpentine-powder.

FIG. 1.—A touch-box of the time of Elizabeth of ebony inlaid with ivory and with strongly gilt ornaments.

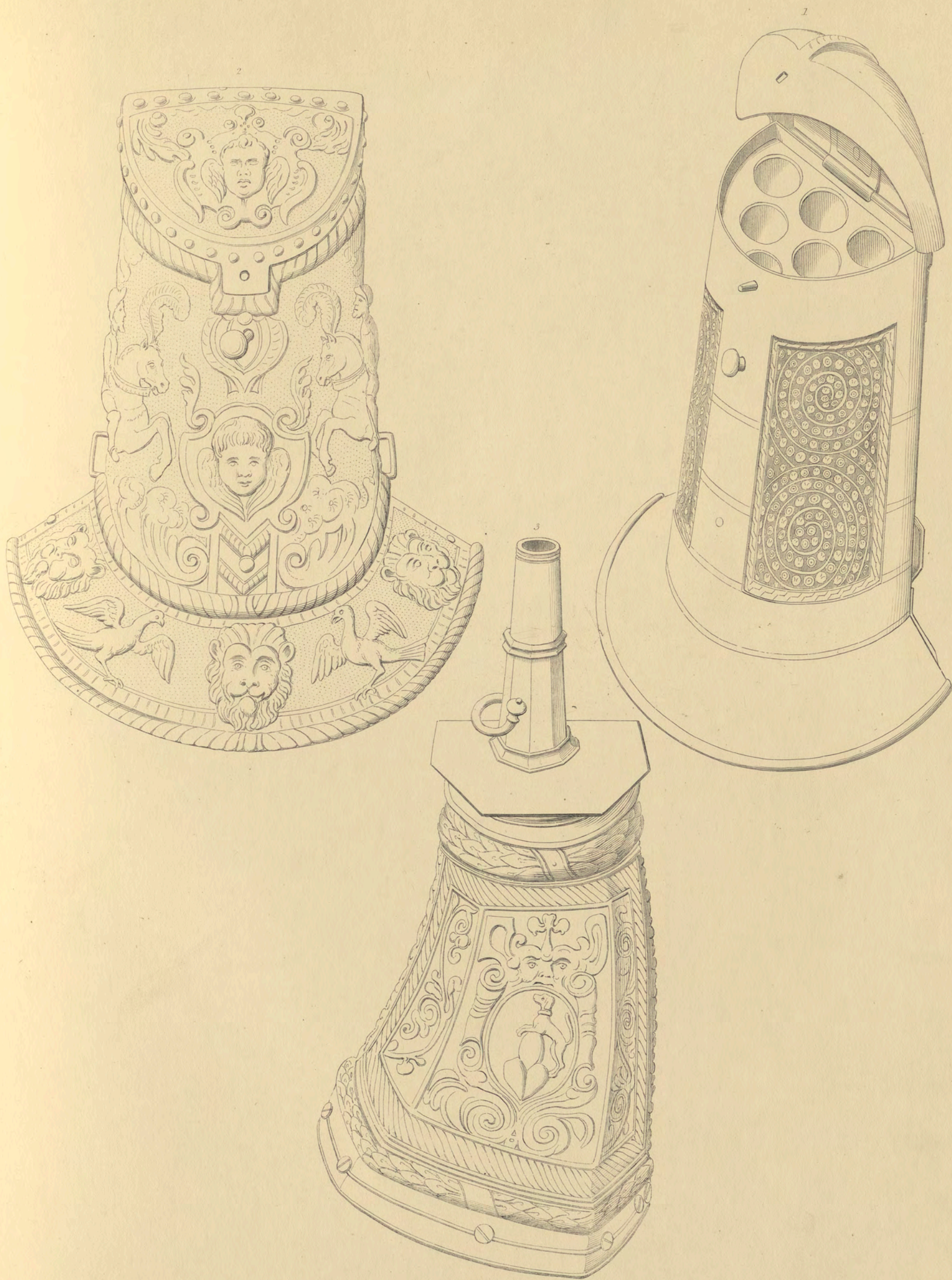
FIG. 2.—A ditto ditto of gold, on which is a combat beautifully embossed.

FIG. 3.—A ditto of steel of the time of Charles II.

FIG. 4.—A spanner for turning a wheel-lock. It is made of steel and furnished at the end with a turnscrew.

FIG. 5.—A ditto engraved and gilt, acting also as a touch-box: of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

All these things are represented in their full size.



TWO PATRONS AND A TOUCH-BOX.

PLATE CXXVI.

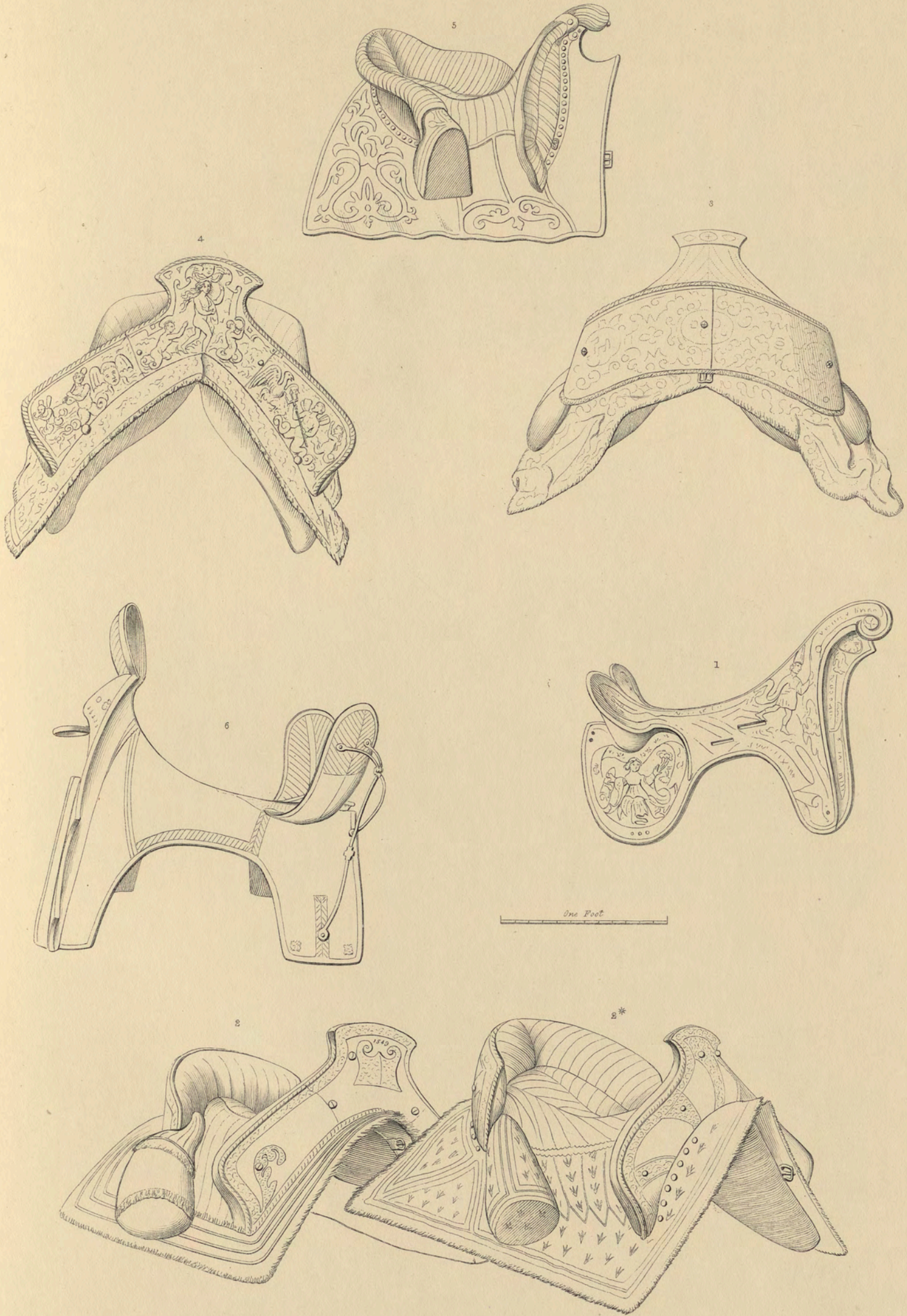
TWO PATRONS AND A TOUCH-BOX.

It is a curious fact, that cartridges for pistols were of much earlier use than for larger hand fire-arms, and that the patron or box to hold them preceded cartouch-boxes or pouches by an equal space of time. The former appear to have been known in the middle of the sixteenth century, about a hundred years before the latter.

FIG. 1.—A patron of steel, the ornamented part of inlaid ivory, of the time of Philip and Mary. It is represented open to shew the wooden box with its six cylindrical apertures to hold as many cartridges.

FIG. 2.—Another of steel embossed of the time of Elizabeth.

FIG. 3.—A touch-box of the last mentioned period, of embossed leather.



WAR SADDLES.

PLATE CXXVII.

WAR SADDLES.

CAPRICE in form shewed itself in saddles as well as every other part of armour, but with that deference to the prevailing fashion of the day as to become the criterion of their dates.

FIG. 1.—A saddle covered almost entirely with bone, on which are carved in relief two lovers in the costume of the middle of the fifteenth century, with the following love sonnet in German, the orthography being obsolete.

The Woman speaks :

Ich pin hie, ich ways nit wie
Ich var von daun, ich waus nit wan
Nu wohl auf mit willen unvergessen

I am here, I know not how,
I go hence, I know not where,
Well a day ! willingly thou art never forgotten.

Man :

Ich var ich har, ye lenger ich har
Me greffer nar
Dein ewigleich land ierigen varn

I go, I stop, the longer I stop
The more mad I become,
Thine for ever, the world o'er your betrothed.

Woman :

Me den frig : ent

But if the war should end ?

Man :

Ich frei mich all zeit dein

I should rejoice to be always thine.

FIG. 2.—A saddle of white leather, with steel burrs and cantles tastefully engraved, having on the front of the appoggio, or antepodium, the steel of Burgundy in relief, and the date 1549. The ornaments in front of it form the subject of the vignette at the end of the first volume.

FIG. 2*.—A saddle of red velvet and gold, the engraving on the steel parts gilt, of the time of Philip and Mary.

FIG. 3.—Another of dark blue velvet and gold, the burrs and cantles of steel, most highly ornamented with silver and gold tastefully inlaid, about the same date.

FIG. 4.—One of red velvet of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, the steel of russet colour, embossed both before and behind with figures in bold relief.

FIG. 5.—A war saddle of the time of Charles I, of a light russet coloured leather. It is that seen with the figure in Plate XLII.

FIG. 6.—A tournament saddle of the reign of Henry VIII. This is the one to which the sockets are affixed as seen in Plate VIII.

One Foot.

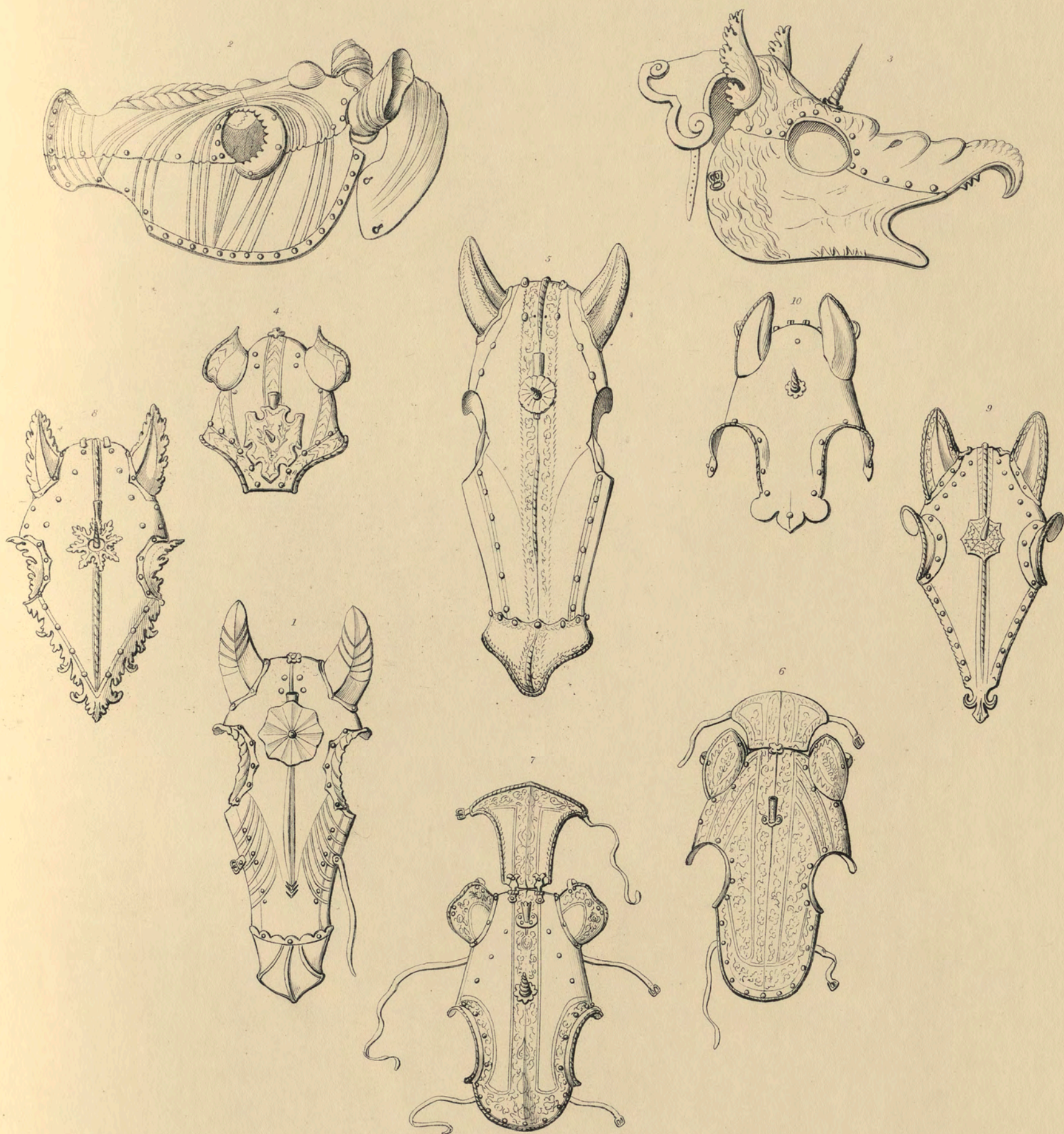


PLATE CXXVIII.

CHAMPFREINS.

FRONTALS, or protections for the horse's head, had been used by the Persians and Greeks of antient time, but their earliest application in Europe seems to be the commencement of the fifteenth century. They appear at first to have been flat pieces of steel extending from the forehead to beyond the nostrils of the same breadth the whole way, but very soon acquired the form they afterwards retained. Their name, which seems indicative of their appropriation to the field of battle and of French origin, was corrupted into chanfron, shafron and shafferoon. All the specimens in this plate are steel, but they, as well as other parts of horse armour, were sometimes of *cuir-bouillé*.

FIG. 1.—A champfrein of the time of Henry VI; the lines upon it are raised like those of the armour in Plate XV.

FIG. 2.—Another with its testiere, ornamented with ribs, of the time of Henry VII.

FIG. 3.—A fine specimen with its testiere, in high relief, so as to represent the head of a fabulous monster. The muscles are finely marked upon it. It is of the time of Henry VIII and of a russet colour.

FIG. 4.—The upper part of another ornamented with the arms of the owner, one of the family of Von Hurnheim, and elegant borders, in which the pomegranate is introduced. This is of the middle of Henry VIII's reign, and has its testiere, though not visible in this view.

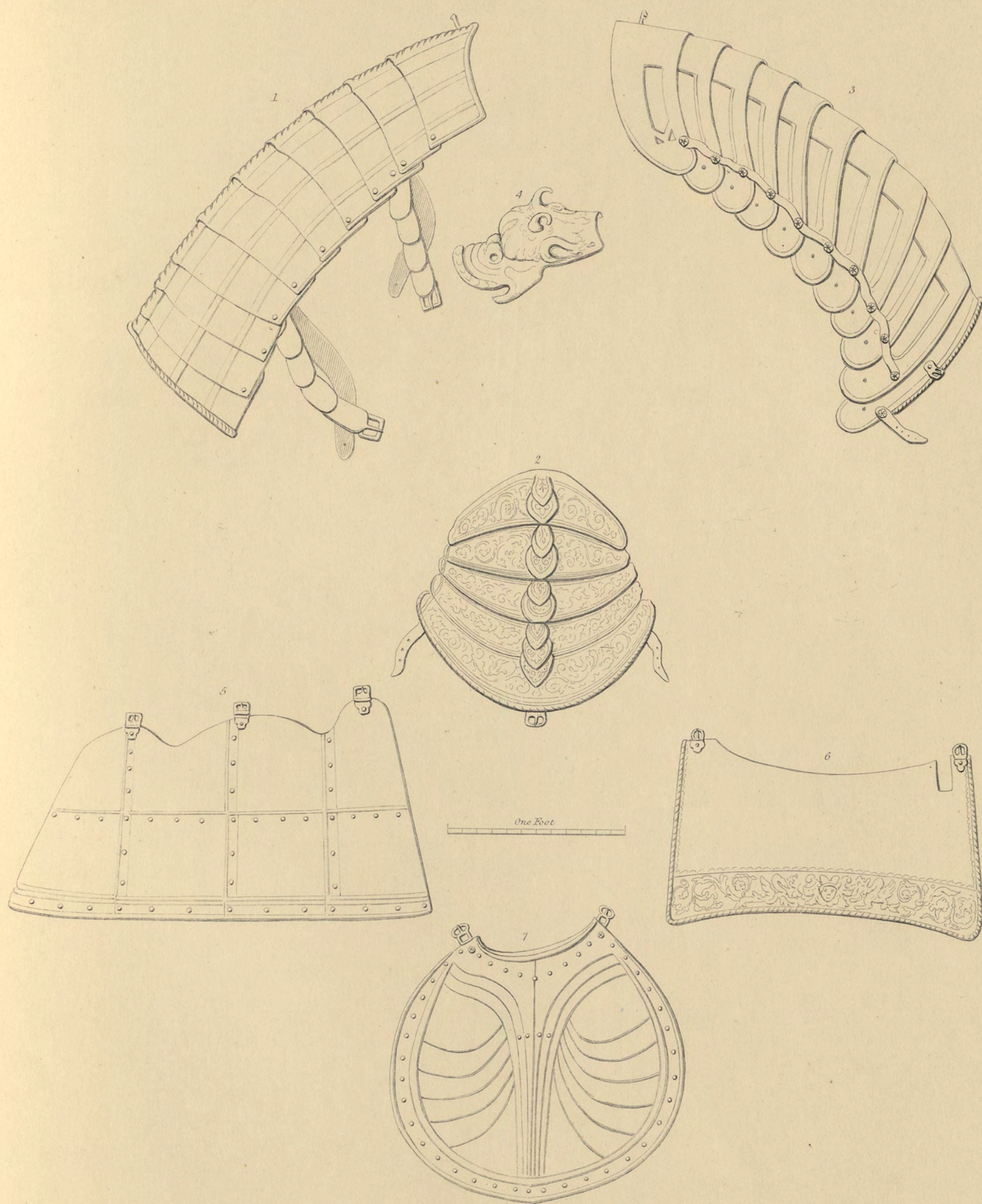
FIG. 5.—A specimen of immense size with engraved borders of the close of this period.

FIG. 6.—One highly enriched with engraving of the time of Edward VI.

FIG. 7.—A russet coloured steel champfrein of the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, edged with foliage.

FIGS. 8 and 9.—Others of the same date.

FIG. 10.—A demi-chanfron of the middle of her reign.



HORSE ARMOUR.

PLATE CXXIX.

HORSE ARMOUR.

WE learn from the writers of the middle ages that the horse was coopertus or covered with armour, as early as the reign of Henry III; and as we find from all the antient representations that that chain-mail had placed over it a housing, splendid in proportion to the rank and expense of the owner, we may assign the same cause as suggested the surcoat, viz: to prevent the iron heating from the rays of the sun. During the XVth century, this mail was by degrees superseded by plate armour, the champfrein being the first part adopted.

FIG. 1.—A manefaire belonging to a fluted suit of horse armour, of German manufacture.

FIG. 2.—Lower portion of one from Italy, most beautifully engraved and gilt.

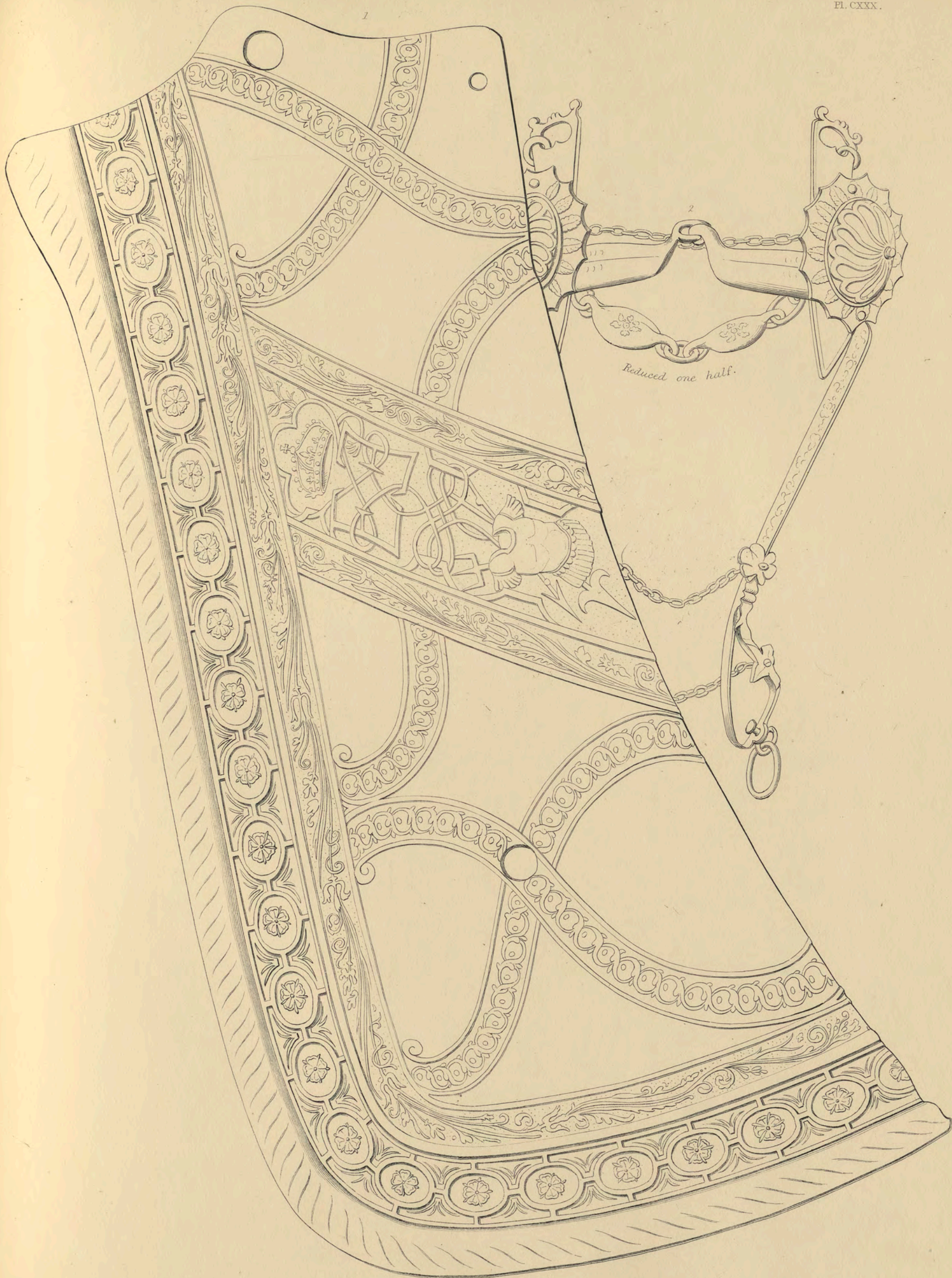
FIG. 3.—Manefaire of bright steel of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

FIG. 4.—Grotesque termination of a tail-piece.

FIG. 5.—The off-side piece of a croupiere.

FIG. 6.—The near flanchard of a suit of horse armour with embossed border.

FIG. 7.—The left socket worn by the figure represented in Plate VIII.



A SADDLE-PLATE AND A BIT.

PLATE CXXX.

A SADDLE-PLATE AND A BIT.

As specimens of ornamented English armour are very rare, one is given in this Plate of its full size.

FIG. 1.—A steel-plate which protected the off-side of the burr of a war-saddle in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and which belonged to an officer of her guard. It was sold as old iron with other pieces from the Tower of London, and having been bought by a dealer was purchased of him for this collection. The other parts of the same saddle had probably been so disposed of previously as they are not now to be found. It is of bright steel with the engraved places gilt, and its principal border is the frequently occurring architectural ornament of the time. The letter E with its reverse and the crown completely identify its age.

FIG. 2.—A bit of the same period, reduced to half its dimensions. There are half a dozen varieties of bits in this collection, but this one is sufficient to give the leading character which prevailed from two to three centuries. It is of amazing power.

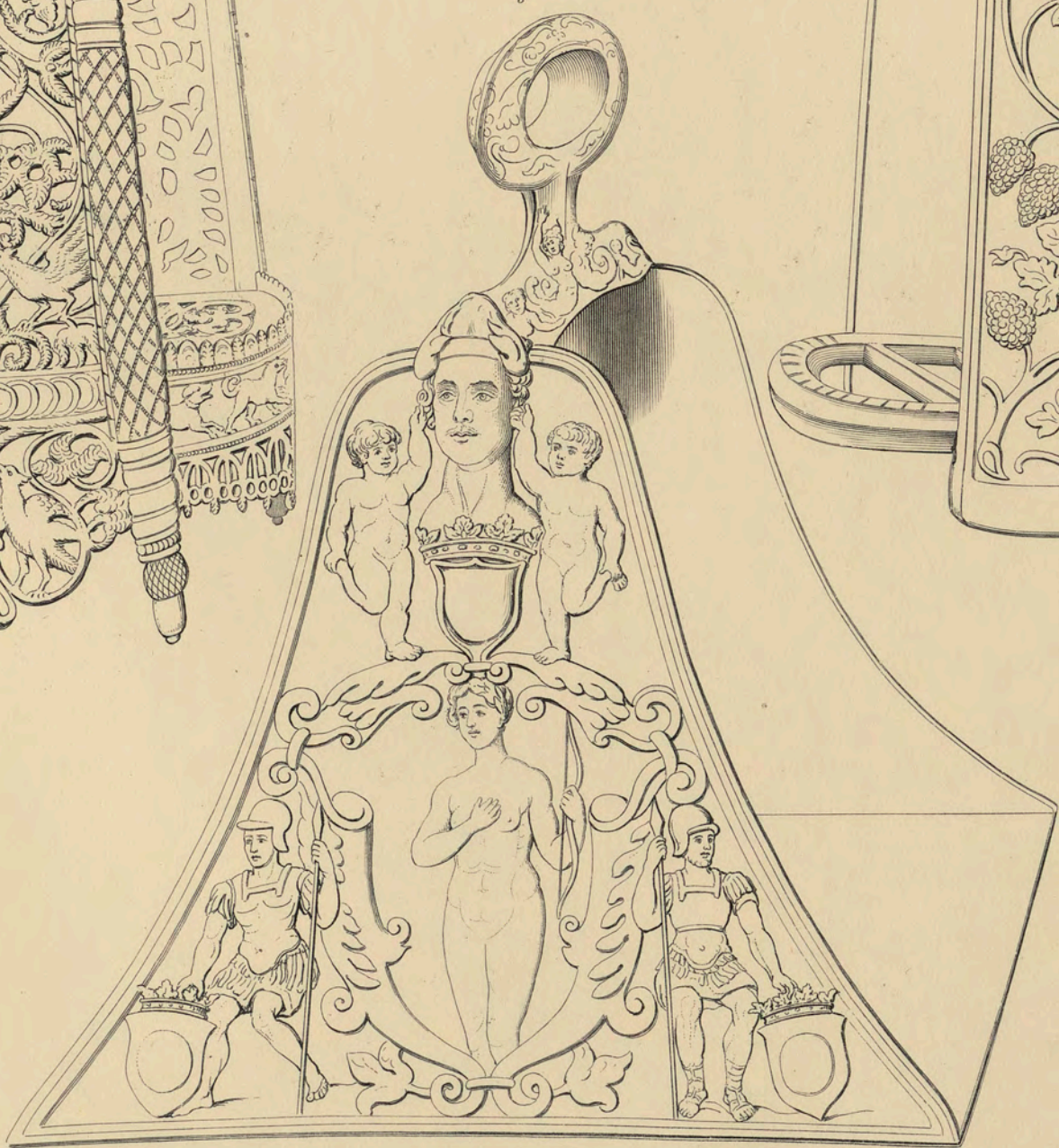
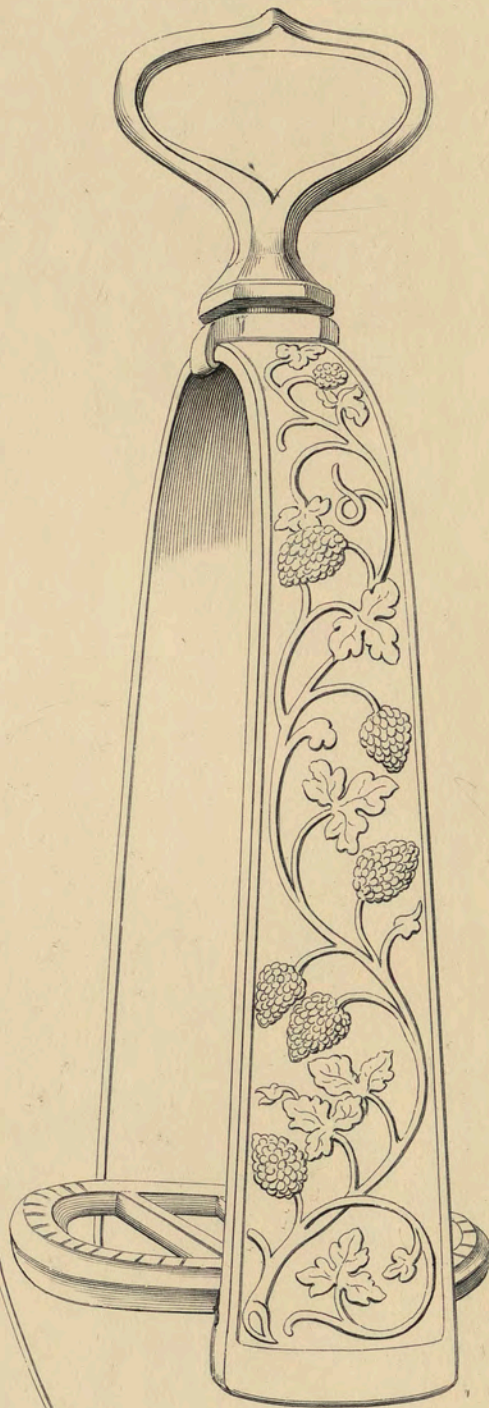
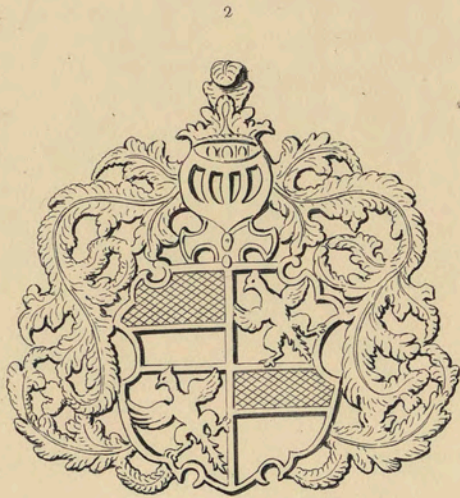
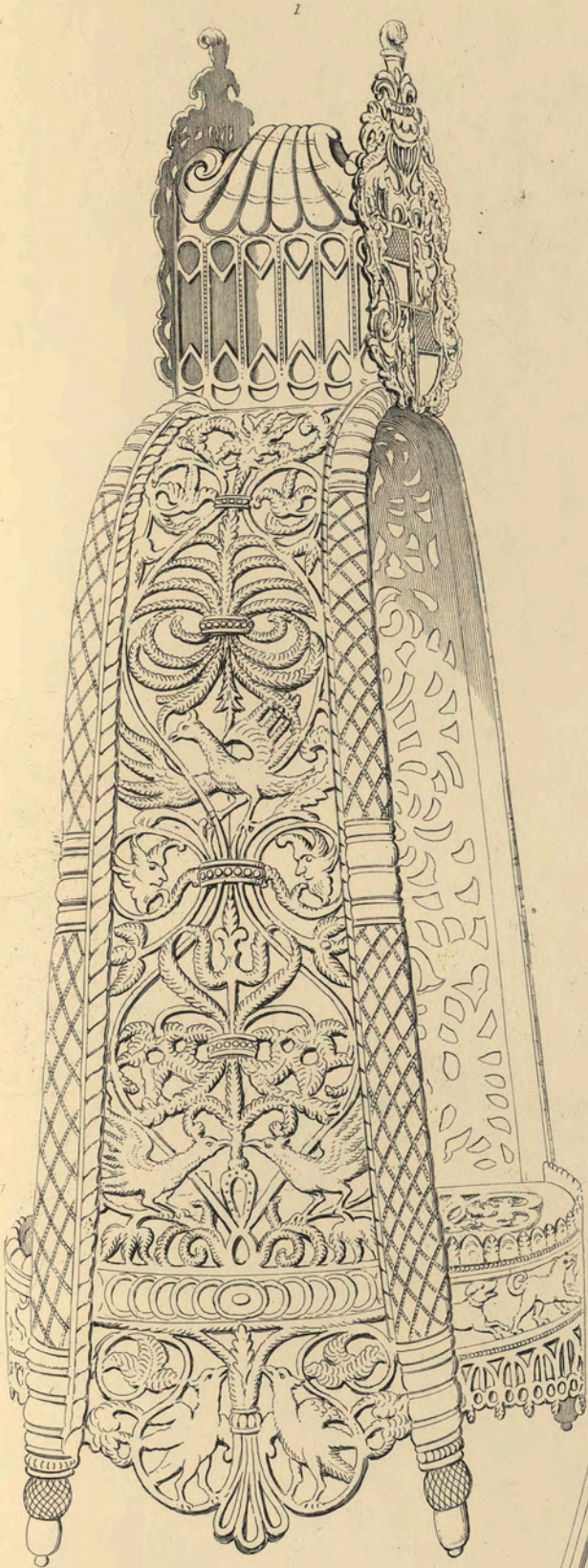


PLATE CXXXI.

STIRRUPS.

FIG. 1.—One of an extremely beautiful pair of engraved open-work steel stirrups, and of the form which immediately succeeded those used for the broad toed armour of Henry the Eighth's time, as in Plate XXII, and preceded those of the greater part of Elizabeth's reign, as Fig. 4, Plate IX. It may be assigned to the year 1560. The ornament of the sides, as will be seen in the engraving, consists of foliated scrolls with birds interspersed; that in the front of a fox-chase. Not only does the shape of the stirrup enable us to fix its date, but that of the shield, on which are the arms of its owner, and which appears before and behind the stirrup leather.

FIG. 2.—These arms are quarterly, and according to the English heraldic rules, would be so borne by the son of the heiress; they are here, however, said to be those of her husband. In the first and fourth quarters are the arms proper of the family of Lobkowitz, viz. argent, a chief gules, and in this instance, appertain to Ladislaus II, chief burgrave of Bohemia, upon whom the Emperor Maximilian II bestowed the lordship of Neustadt. He was born in 1502 and died in 1584. In the second and third are or, an eagle bendwise sable. The *Souverain du Monde* adds, "crowned of the second and charged on the breast with a crescent," attributing the arms to Johanna Berokin or Zerotin of Dube, an heiress whom he married, and who died in 1602. His mother was Benigna Catharine Kragirzin of Kreid.

FIG. 3.—A Spanish stirrup of about the same date. This pair is of Moorish outline, but with European ornaments embossed. The Moors and Spaniards had continually adopted fashions from each other, and through the latter the rest of Europe received successively the launcegay or launce-zagaye, the morris-

pike and the morian; but after the conquest of Grenada, spurs as Fig. 13, Plate LXXX, and stirrups as here shewn, partook greatly in Spain of the Moorish character.

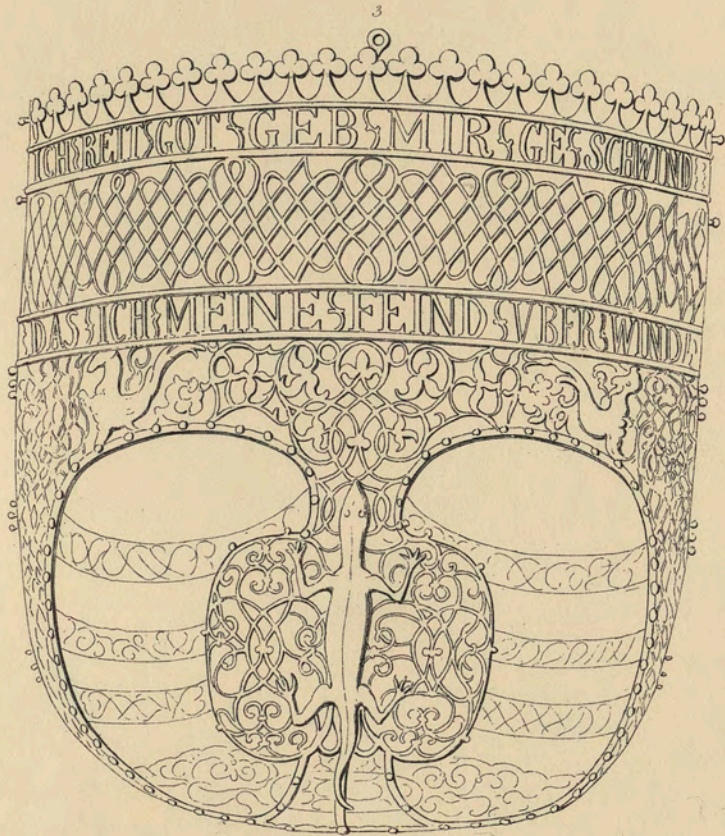
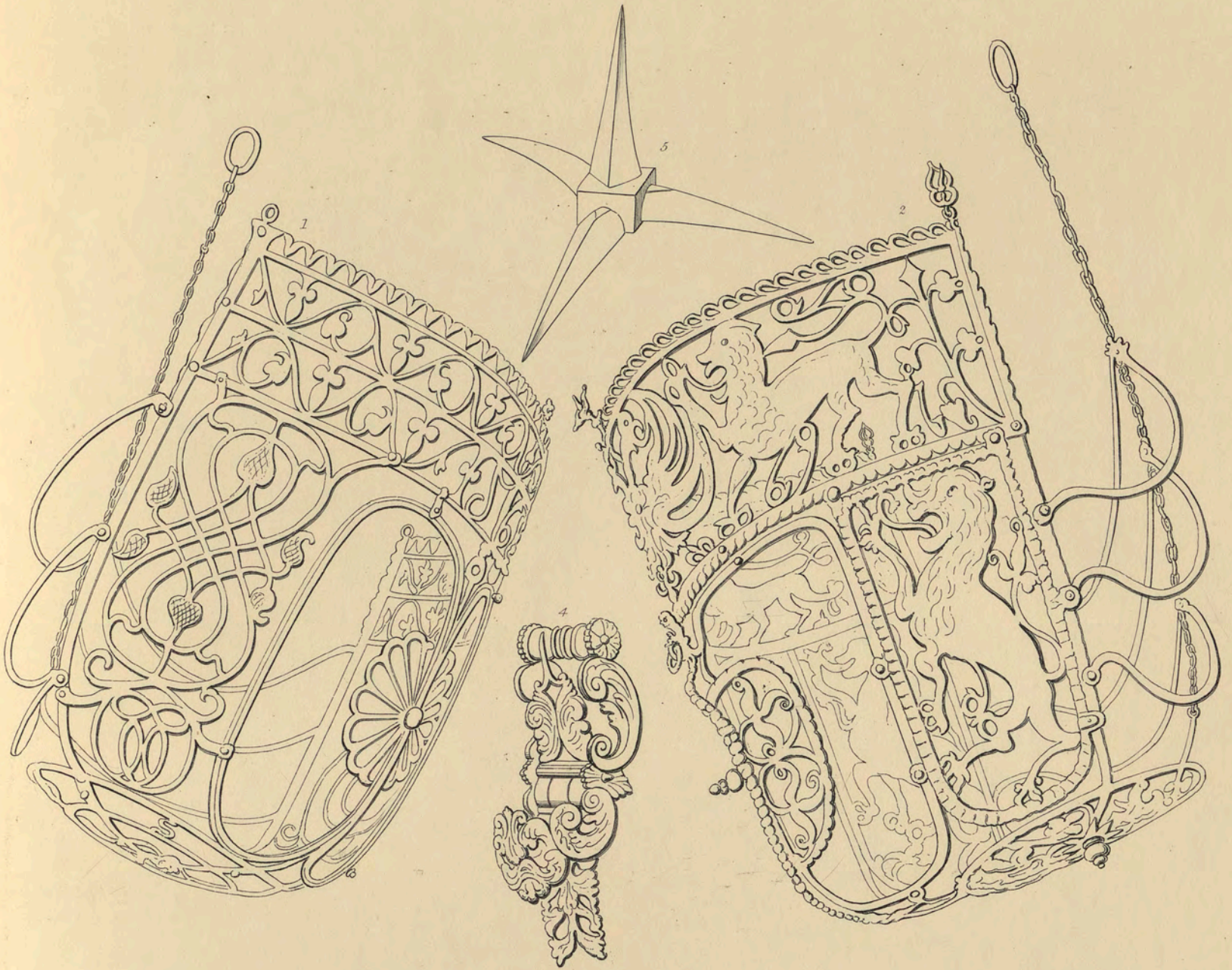
FIG. 4.—One of a pair of copper stirrups chased and enamelled. The ornament is what was termed the vignette, frequently introduced at the conclusions and on the title-pages of books, and which denomination has been transferred to their substitutes.

STIRRUPS

FIG. 1.—One of an extremely beautiful pair of engraved open-work steel stirrups, and of the form which immediately succeeded those used for the broad road stirrups of Henry the Eighth's time, as in Plate XXXI, and preceded those of the greater part of Elizabeth's reign, as Fig. A, Plate IX. It may be assigned to the year 1560. The ornament of the rib, as will be seen in the engraving, consists of foliated scrolls with birds interposed; that in the front of a foliate chase. Not only does the shape of the stirrup enable us to fix its date, but that of the shield on which are the arms of its owner, and which appears before and behind the stirrup leather.

FIG. 2.—These arms are quarterly, and according to the English heraldic rules would be so borne by the son of the heiress; they are here, however, said to be those of her husband. In the first and fourth quarters are the arms proper of the family of Lokkoville, viz. argent, a chief gules, and in this instance, appertain to Lachlan II, chief burgess of Hibernia, upon whom the Emperor Maximilian II bestowed the lordship of Montserrat. He was born in 1502 and died in 1584. In the second and third are or, an eagle bendwise sable. The Bourbons du Monde adds, "armes of the second and changed on the present with a crescent," attributing the arms to Johnna Isabella or Isabella of Duke, an heiress whom he married, and who died in 1602. His mother was Isabella Catherine Kington of Kild.

FIG. 3.—A Spanish stirrup of about the same date. The pair is of Moorish construction, but with European ornaments introduced. The Moors and Spaniards had continually adopted fashions from each other, and through the latter the rest of Europe received more directly the language or language of the Moors.



HORSE MUZZLES, &c.

PLATE CXXXII.

HORSE MUZZLES, &c.

IN the *Diversarum gentium armatura equestris*, printed in 1617, we find the horses of the German cavalry wearing muzzles which, from the date on one of the specimens in this plate, are proved to have been used in the middle of the sixteenth century. The object was probably to prevent the animals from biting each other, especially when turned into a stable without stalls.

FIG. 1.—A horse-muzzle of steel on which is the date 1565; the bars that go under the chin are moveable, and held up by a chain suspended from the chin-stay.

FIG. 2.—Another of the middle of Elizabeth's reign, most of the ornaments of which are of brass.

FIG. 3.—One of steel filagree work, on the front of which is

ICH REIT GOT GEB MIR GE SCHWIND
DAS ICH MEINE FEIND VBER WIND.

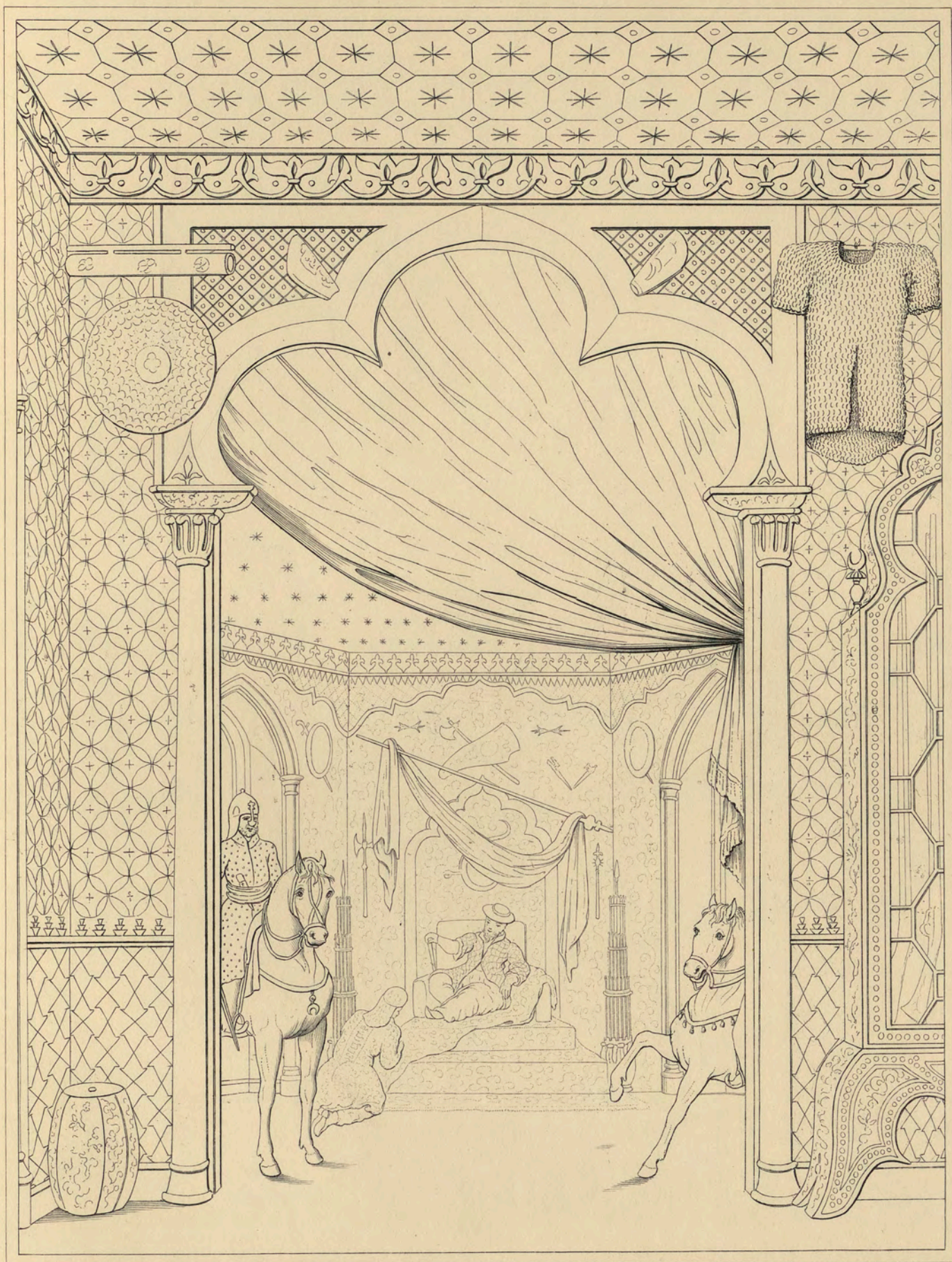
I ride (forth) God give me good speed,
That I my foe may overcome :

and at the back the name HANS SCHREIER. The date of this is perhaps the very commencement of the seventeenth century. These three specimens are reduced to half their dimensions.

FIG. 4.—A very tastefully chased buckle of steel, once fastened on a sword-belt of the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

FIG. 5.—A chausse-trap, cheval-trap or caltrap, sold as old iron from the collection in the Tower, and presented by T. Adderley, Esq.

Because the Reverend T. Swift, grandfather of the celebrated dean, had some of these fabricated in a rude manner and thrown into the ford of the Wye, near Goodrich Castle, in the civil wars, it has been asserted that he was the inventor. Quintus Curtius, however, in his life of Alexander the Great, (iv. 13, 36.) mentions that the Persians had spread them over the ground, in order to lame the Macedonian cavalry, one spike always standing upwards. Vegetius (iii. 24.) calls them tribuli, from their partial resemblance to thistles. They were also termed stimuli. The Emperor Alexius, who was cotemporary with our Rufus, ordered them to be strewed in front of his archers to counteract the effect of a charge of the Frankish cavalry, as we are informed by Anna Comnena, (lib. v. 140.) ; and the Count Caylus has given the figure of what he considers a Roman one of bronze, each spike of which is thirteen inches in length ; though it may be doubted whether this was not for a different purpose.



ASIATIC ARMOURY AT GOODRICH COURT.

PLATE CXXXIII.

ASIATIC ARMOURY AT GOODRICH COURT.

THE Asiatic armour at Goodrich Court is contained in an octagonal apartment in the eastern tower, 18 feet 6 inches in diameter, independent of the recesses, and 14 feet high, and in its anti-room. Although chiefly from the Alhambra, the decorations of these rooms are not taken from any particular oriental example, the armour not being as a whole from any specific place, but a general Asiatic character has been attended to, sufficient to harmonize with their contents.

Looking through the arch of the anti-room a soldier in the mail armour of Delhi, is seen kneeling in an attitude of homage to an Indian Rajah, who is seated cross-legged on his couch with one hand resting on a mace, and wearing the coat of plate represented in Plate CXXXIX. On the left of this group is a mounted archer also in the armour of Delhi, thereby exhibiting its appearance in front, and on the right a Marhatta horseman armed with the gauntlet hilted straight sword given in Plate CXXXVIII. A Rajah of the Polygars and a Persian in antiquated armour stand on pedestals, one on each side of the fire-place, while the guns and more choice examples of arms are disposed in glass cases. On proceeding to the centre of the apartment one of these is directly on the left hand, containing those highly interesting specimens engraved in Plate CXLI, while on the right is the entrance to the South-sea room. As this entrance is in a line with another doorway and opposite beyond it a looking-glass, the Asiatic armoury is pleasingly reflected through the vista. Shirts of mail, circular shields and various weapons are hung on the walls, and on each side of the group first described is a collection of beautifully painted reed arrows.

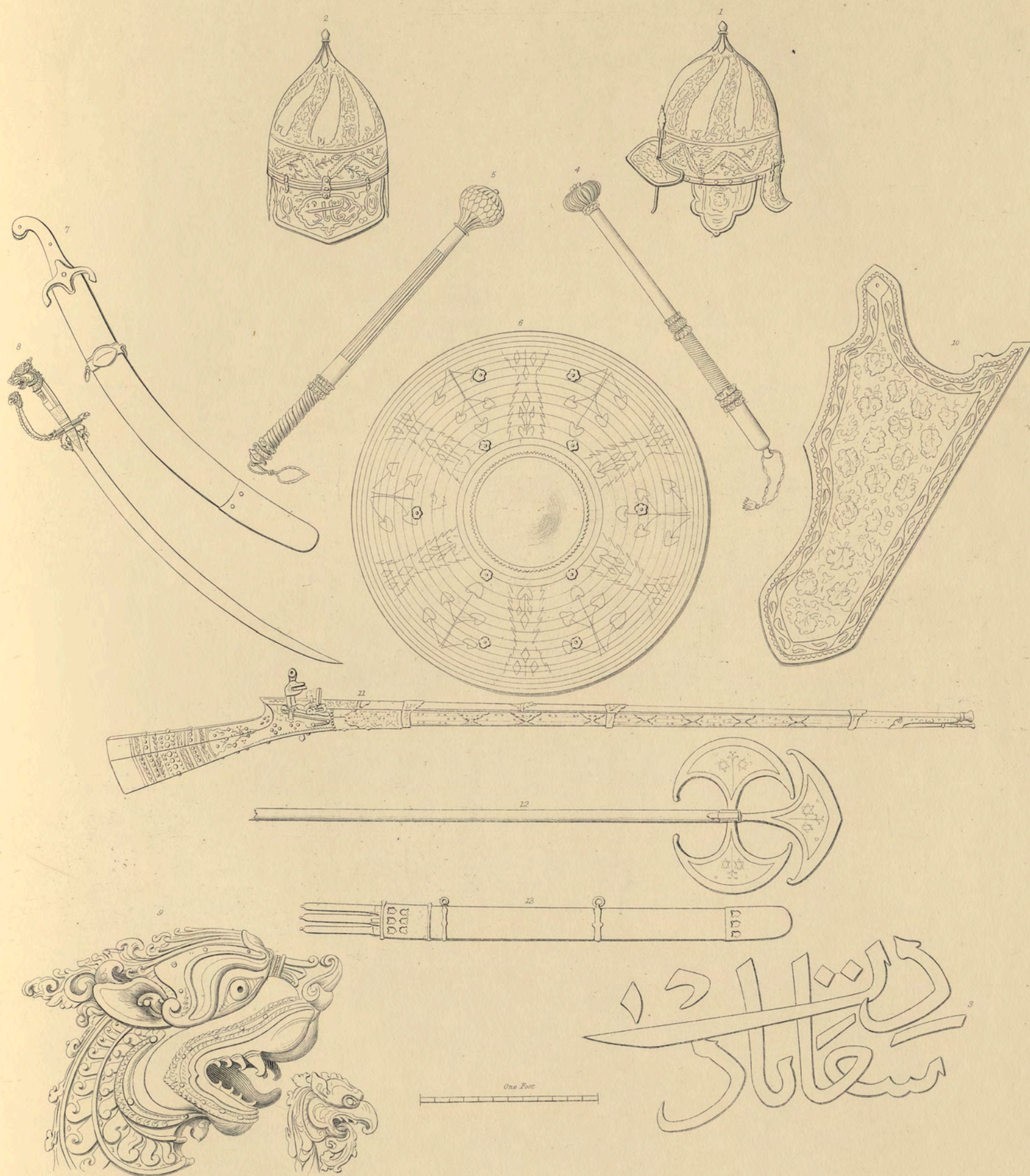
A glass-case in the anti-room is appropriated to hold the specimens of Persian and Turkish armour, and weapons which belonged to the late Claudius James Rich, Esq. the Hon. East India Company's resident at Bagdad.

PLATE CXXXIII.

ASIATIC ARMOUR AT GOODRICH COURT.

The Asiatic armour at Goodrich Court is contained in an octagonal apartment in the eastern wing, 16 feet 6 inches in diameter, independent of the recess, and 12 feet high, and in its anti-room. Although chiefly from the Alambur, the decorations of these rooms are not taken from any particular oriental example, the armour not being as a whole from any specific place, but a general Asiatic character has been attached to, sufficient to harmonize with their contents.

Looking through the arch of the anti-room a soldier in the full armour of Delhi, is seen kneeling in an attitude of homage to an Indian Rajah, who is seated cross-legged on his couch with one hand resting on a lance, and wearing the coat of plate represented in Plate CXXXIX. On the left of this group is a mounted warrior also in the armour of Delhi, thereby exhibiting its appearance in front and on the right a Mahometan horseman armed with the gaudily-hilted straight sword given in Plate CXXXVIII. A Rajah of the Poligars and a Persian in undraped armour stand on pedestals, one on each side of the fireplace, while the guns and more choice examples of arms are disposed in glass cases. On proceeding to the centre of the apartment one of these is directly on the left hand, containing those highly interesting specimens engraved in Plate CXL, while on the right is the entrance to the South-east room. As this entrance is in a line with another doorway, and opposite beyond it a looking-glass, the Asiatic armour is pleasantly reflected through the vista. Shirts of mail, circular shields and various weapons are hung on the walls, and on each side of the group that described is a collection of beautifully painted reed arrows.



TURKISH ARMOUR.

PLATE CXXXIV.

TURKISH ARMOUR.

FIG. 1.—A helmet of steel beautifully engraved and the engraved parts gilt. Of the six spiral scrolls which run up it, three contain inscriptions in the Salus character, which was commonly used for such purposes. They are in the Arabic language, and have the following import: "There is no victory but from God, the allwise, the most high: he for ever exists." "I have no confidence but in God, in him have I trusted and to him am I (in devotion) turned." "Victory is from God and a prompt success and conquest to the faithful."

FIG. 2.—On the pendant flap which guards the neck, which is here shewn, is a Persian inscription implying: "Be there felicity." A bar made to slide through the umbril guarded the nose, while the ears are protected by large pieces of a form not inelegant.

FIG. 3.—The inscription on the neck plate of its full size. This helmet was taken from a seraskier of Solyman the Magnificent, by one of the officers of the Emperor Charles V, and preserved in the collection at Vienna.

FIG. 4.—An antient mace with a silk gripe.

FIG. 5.—A ditto ditto, with the gripe at the end of the handle.

FIG. 6.—An antient shield of concentric pieces of cane, worked over with coloured silk, so as to take the form of the ornaments seen in the Plate. It is convex, the centre part being of iron of a russet colour, laid on a piece of green cloth, terminated with an indented edge.

FIG. 7.—A scymitar, the hilt of which is of horn. The scabbard has its seam very ingeniously sewn with wire, and its back made to give way on drawing forth the blade which is much broader towards its point than near the hilt.

FIG. 8.—A sword said to have belonged to the same seraskier as the helmet. The hilt is of horn, but ornamented with silver of the most exquisite workmanship.

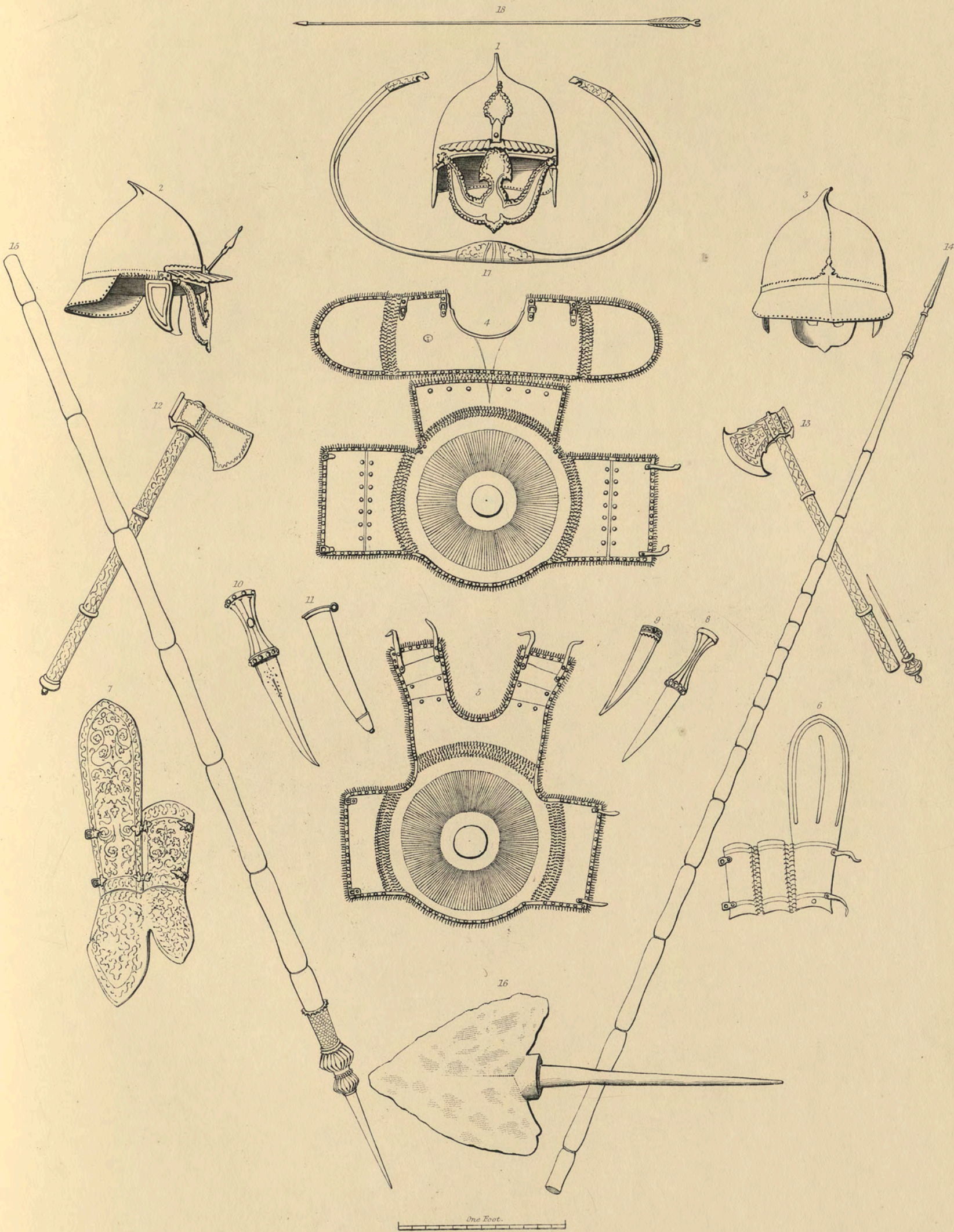
FIG. 9.—The pommel and upper part of the guard of their real size.

FIG. 10.—An antient Turkish bow-case of leather, covered with scarlet cloth, with leaves, &c. of gold thread.

FIG. 11.—A modern fire-lock gun, said to have been taken by the father of the present Prince of Saxe-Coburg from a Turkish seraskier. The barrel and lock are inlaid with gold. The stock is of ivory stained green, inlaid with gold and silver in curious forms and enriched by several turquoise and other stones. At the butt end is a piece of an elephant's tusk, in which is a honey-combed appearance, the result of disease occasioned by a wound from a bullet, such pieces being superstitiously admired by the Turks.

FIG. 12.—A triple-axe, more elegant than useful, the staff of which appears to have been originally much longer. The ornamental marks on the blades are gilt.

FIG. 13.—The quiver of javelins usually carried on horseback.



PERSIAN ARMOUR.

PLATE CXXXV.

PERSIAN ARMOUR.

THE earliest representation of the Persian armour is in the sculpture on the great arch of Tackt-i-Bostan, where Chosroo Purvis, who flourished at the conclusion of the sixth century, is represented in a shirt of mail, of rings set edgewise, and a skull cap pierced for the sight so as to resemble two eyes, with camail attached. At present, excepting Courdistan and other parts of the frontiers of Persia, but very little is met with.

FIG. 1.—A helmet seen in front.

FIG. 2.—Profile of the same, shewing the hinge in the nasal.

FIG. 3.—Back of ditto. It formerly had attached to it a camail of chain.

FIG. 4.—An antient breast-plate with its side pieces and gorget.

FIG. 5.—The back-plate belonging to the same. These are lined with green silk, the prophet's colour, and padded with cotton.

FIG. 6.—One of the gauntlets belonging to the same. To this suit was originally a coat of mail. Many such are still shewn in Courdistan as very antient and have every appearance of being actually so, and their estimation rises in proportion to the thickness of the small rings and the great projection of the rivets. Some of these are in the collection at Goodrich Court.

FIG. 7.—Another specimen ornamented in bas-relief, being one of a pair formerly in the possession of His Royal Highness the late Duke of York. The Persians call this piece of armour dastana. All the embossed oriental armour may be assigned to Persia; the plates and gauntlet marked Figs.

5 and 8, in Plate CXXXVII, ought perhaps to have been so attributed instead of being termed Indian.

FIG. 8.—The kanjar or dagger worn in the girdle; the hilt is horn and the ornaments brass.

FIG. 9.—The sheath to ditto of wood, so formed as to have the same thickness as the pommel, and covered with black leather.

FIG. 10.—A more splendid one; the hilt being ornamented with turquoises, carnelians and other stones. An octagonal antique intaglio is placed on each side, and the pommel is capped with mother o' pearl.

FIG. 11.—The sheath to the same.

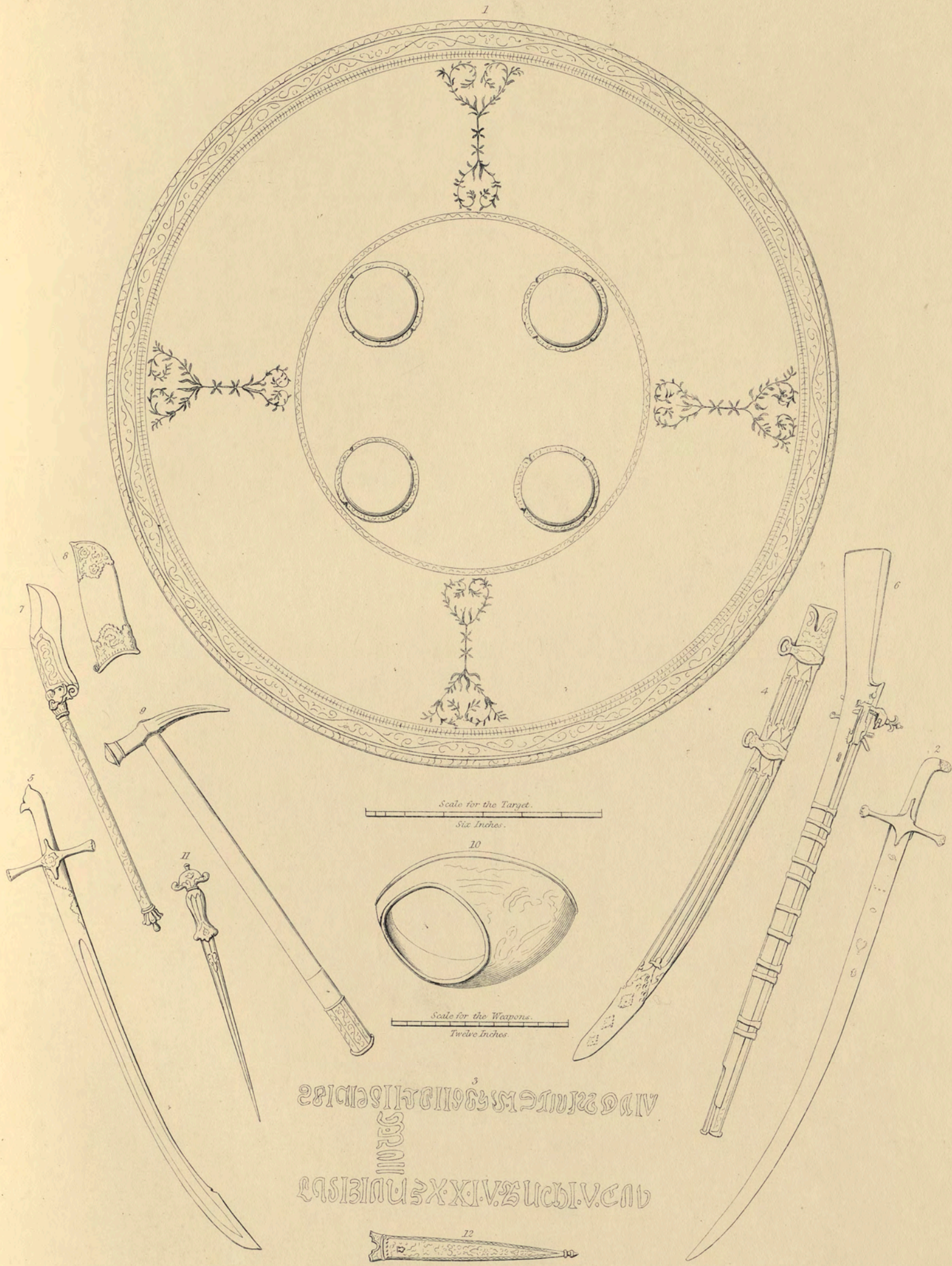
FIG. 12.—A Persian battle-axe inlaid with gold.

FIG. 13.—Another highly ornamented and containing a poignard within its handle, which, however, is more characteristic of the manufactory at Cutch.

FIGS. 14 and 15.—The balam or lance made of the male bamboo, and used by the Mahrattas of India. It is twelve feet long. The Persian jereed or javelin which is of wood, not being half that size.

FIG. 16.—An ancient arrow-head of iron of its full size, found in the ruins of Persepolis and presented by Sir William Ouseley.

FIGS. 17 and 18.—A bow and arrow, presented by Samuel Boddington, Esq.



A PERSIAN STEEL TARGET, WEAPONS, &c.

PLATE CXXXVI.

A PERSIAN STEEL TARGET, WEAPONS, &c.

- FIG. 1.—A Persian target. This beautiful specimen is of damasked steel, inlaid with gold in a most tasteful manner, and lined with red velvet.
- FIG. 2.—A Persian scymitar with a German inscription in letters of gold on its damasked blade, and its cross and pommel ornamented with flowers of gold. This belonged to the late Claudius James Rich, Esq, and the tradition he had with it was, that it was made at Damascus, the manufactory at which was removed from thence to Korasan in the time of Tamerlane, i. e. at the commencement of the 15th century.
- FIG. 3.—The principal inscription on the blade.
- FIG. 4.—The sheath of the same.
- FIG. 5.—Another scymitar from the same collection.
- FIG. 6.—A rifle inlaid with gold and banded with silver from Daghistan, a Persian province on the Caspian ; presented by Mrs. Rich.
- FIG. 7.—An Indian axe-knife. The handle is entirely gilt and engraved, and where it holds the blade made to resemble an elephant's head. It is called by the people of Cutch a tomahawk.
- FIG. 8.—The sheath for ditto of red velvet with locket and chape of silver chased and gilt.
- FIG. 9.—A martel-de-fer. The ornament near the end of the handle has rather an European appearance, but the steel head is damasked.
- FIG. 10.—A Persian thumb-guard of beautiful agate, for drawing the bow-string ; presented by Francis Douce, Esq.
- FIG. 11.—A superb Persian kanjar, the hilt being of sardonyx.
- FIG. 12.—Sheath to ditto of silver chased and gilt.

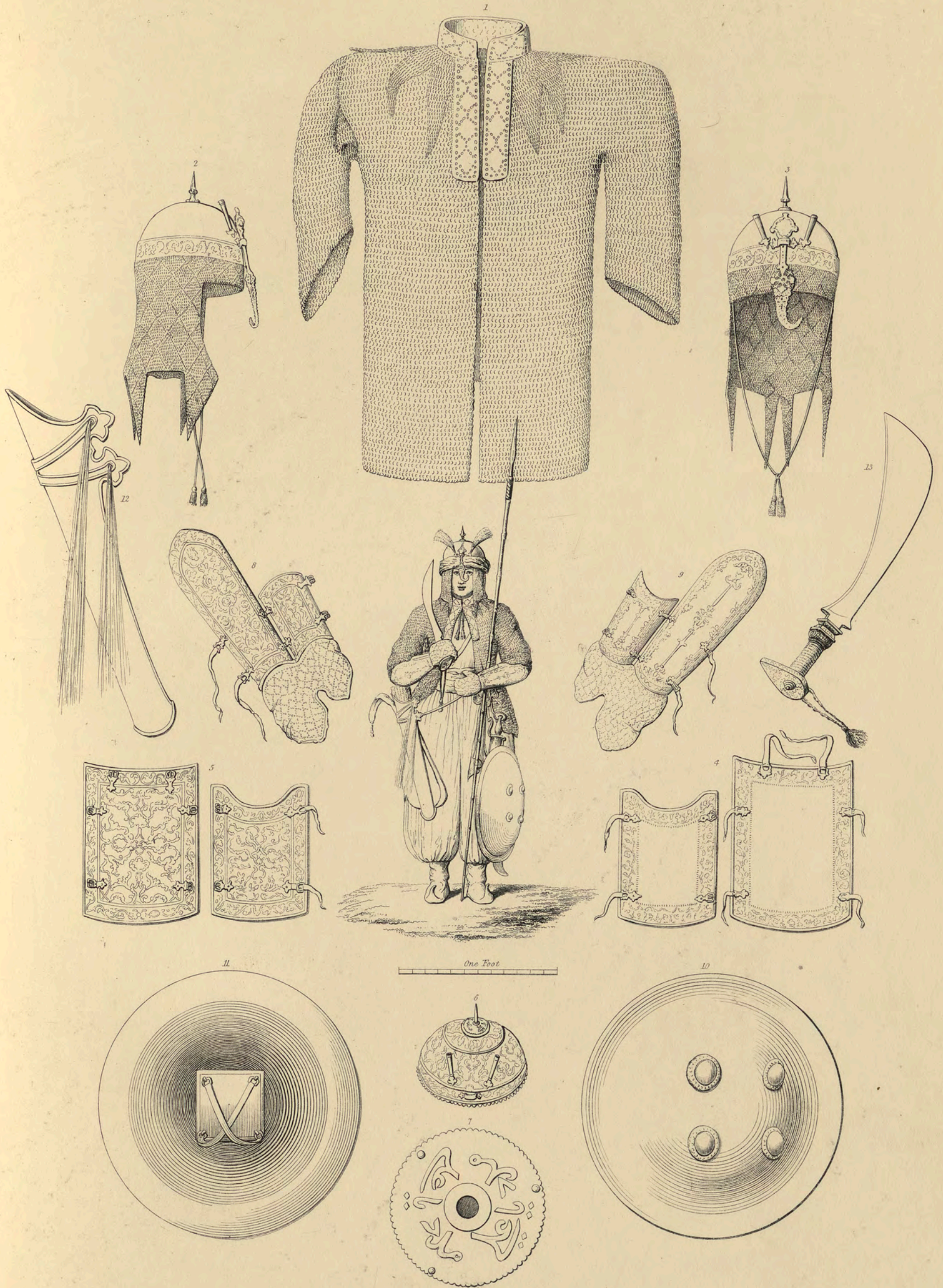


PLATE CXXXVII.

POLYGARS' ARMOUR.

THIS kind of military costume will be found with deviations, in Persia, Georgia, Courdistan and Egypt, as well as among the Polygars and some other tribes of India. Indeed, it seems to have followed the progress of the Mohamedan arms whithersoever they were carried.

The Polygars derived their name from inhabiting the Pollams or woods in the southern part of Hindustan, and appear to have taken their rise from municipal regulations relative to the destruction of tigers and other ferocious beasts. Although supposed to be of comparatively recent origin, they are under their own Rajah, and accounted so formidable, as to be able to bring into the field from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

FIG. 1.—A coat of mail with an indented tippet of the same, but of much finer texture. The collar down the front is padded and covered with green velvet, ornamented with gold studs.

FIG. 2.—The helmet of damask steel inlaid with a beautiful border of gold, and lined with red velvet, having a nasal capable of being raised or lowered for the defence of the nose. A channeled spike is on its apex, and on each side the nasal two small tubes for heron's or peacock's feathers. The mail attached is of very fine texture and worked into a trelliced pattern by the admission of brass rings among those of steel. The rings of this, as well as those of the coat of mail, are all rivetted.

FIG. 3.—The same seen in front. It is usual to wrap a shawl round the helmet and thus form a turban..

FIG. 4.—Two of the four plates which envelope the body, the others being exactly similar, ornamented with beautiful borders of inlaid gold and lined with red velvet padded with cotton. These are termed in the Persian language Chur aineh : i. e. the four mirrors, whence perhaps Xenophon describing the armour of that country, says it shone *ωσπερ κατοπτρον*.

FIG. 5.—Two others of a set belonging to another suit. They are embossed with an ornament precisely in the same manner as appears in the golden saloon of the palace of the Alhambra.

FIG. 6.—The helmet to ditto, round the spike of which are the words Yà âli madad, “ Oh ! Ali, assistance.”

FIG. 7.—The inscription of its full size. Such invocations, though little consistent with the doctrine of the Koran, prevail more especially in India where the Mussulmans are very superstitious.

FIG. 8.—The right arm gauntlet belonging to the same suit. The glove is of black velvet padded with cotton and ornamented with gilt studs.

FIG. 9.—The left arm ditto, belonging to the first described suit. Its ornaments are gold, forming most tasteful borders and its glove and lining crimson velvet.

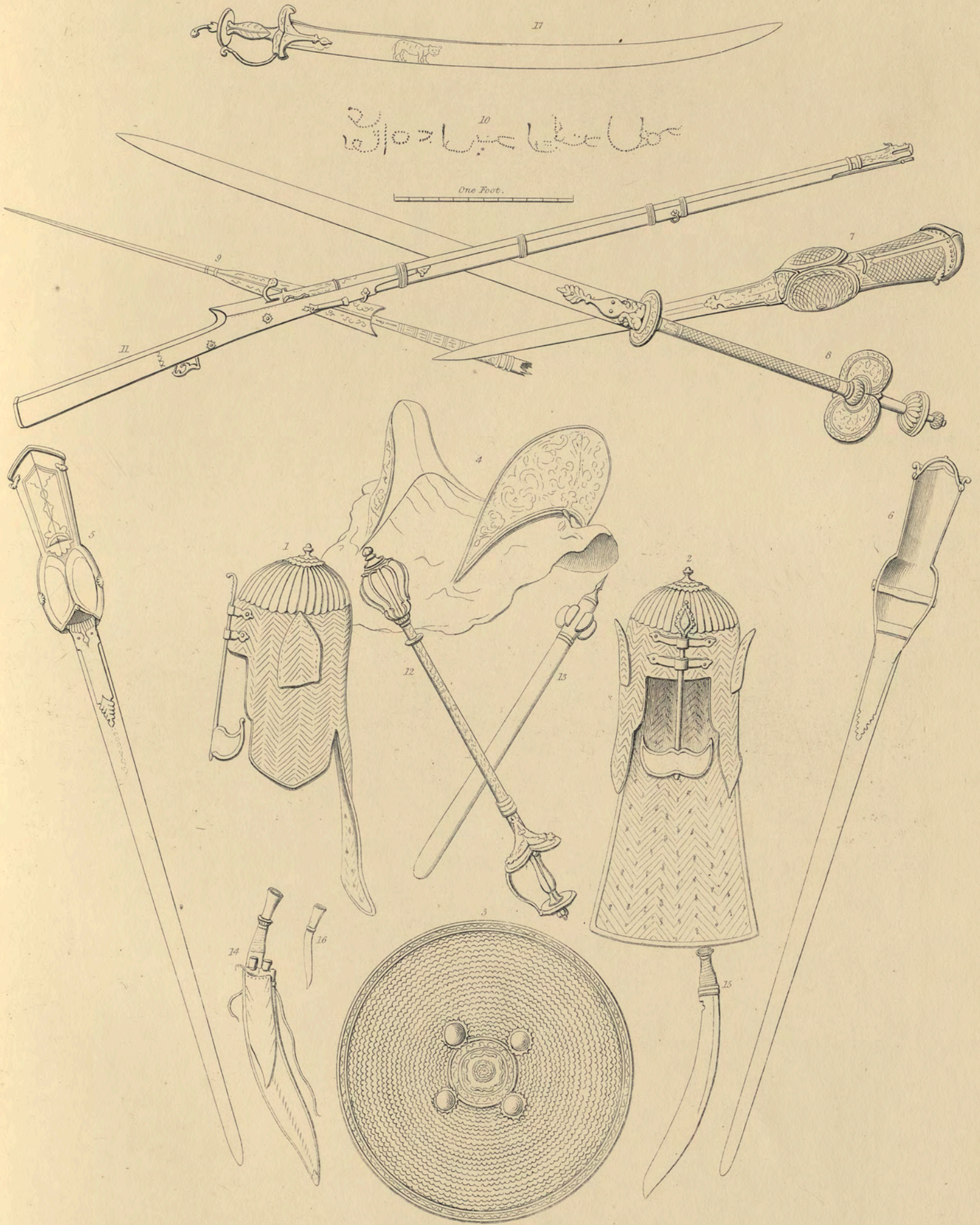
FIG. 10.—The shield of buffalo's hide, black and polished, with silver bosses.

FIG. 11.—Interior of the same ; the cross straps and hand-pad covered with crimson velvet.

FIG. 12.—The quiver of leather covered with red cloth, which contains twenty-seven arrows of yellow reed highly ornamented with gold.

FIG. 13.—The weapon peculiar to these troops, whence called by the English a Polygar's knife. It is worn in a sheath covered with velvet.

In the centre is the figure in full costume, as it appears in the Asiatic armoury, with a long bamboo javelin, the weapon last mentioned, the bow and arrows, sword and shield.



MARHATTA ARMS.

PLATE CXXXVIII.

MARHATTA ARMS.

THE Marhattas originally inhabited a country called Marhat, comprehending the greater part of the Peishwa's present dominions in the Decan. They have now a vast empire governed by a sovereign, whose title is Ram-rajah; the capital of which is Poonah. This country extends along the coast from Goa to Cambay; on the south it borders what were the possessions of Tippoo Saib; on the east those of the Nizam and the Marhatta Rajah of Berar, and towards the south what once were the territories of Scindia and Holkar. The dominions of these and of some chiefs of less consequence extend as far as the river Jumna. Every individual of the Marhattas is a professed soldier, and professing the religion of Brama, they once aspired to the expulsion of the Mahommedan princes from Hindostan.

FIGS. 1 and 2.—A quilted helmet covered with red velvet and lined with figured silk.

FIG. 3.—A shield of buffalo's hide, ornamented with raised concentric circles with scalloped edges red and gold.

FIG. 4.—A saddle of crimson quilted velvet richly embroidered with gold.

FIGS. 5 and 6.—Outside and inside of a cavalry gauntlet-sword.

FIG. 7.—Another specimen, the gauntlet beautifully perforated; presented by Francis Douce, Esq.

FIG. 8.—A sword of state.

FIG. 9.—A spear with an inscription near the insertion of the shaft.

FIG. 10.—The inscription of its full size.

FIG. 11.—A match-lock gun.

FIG. 12.—A mace.

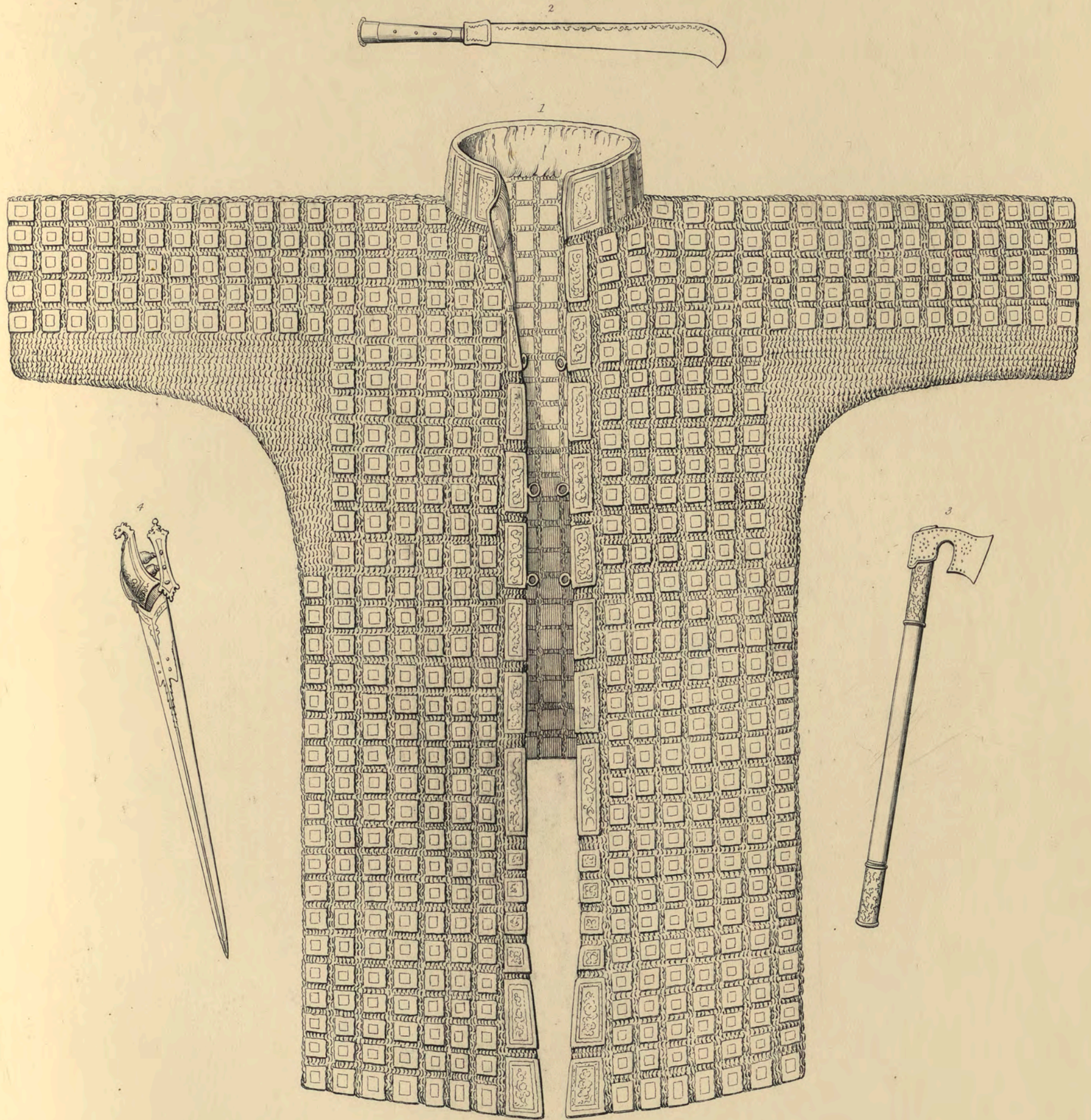
FIG. 13.—One with a wooden handle, Asiatic, but the locality uncertain.

FIG. 14.—A Goorka cookree with its sheath to contain two knives and a little pouch in which was placed the tinder, and generally a portion of the Koran written out as a charm; presented by J. B. Fraser, Esq.

FIG. 15.—The cookree.

FIG. 16.—One of the knives.

FIG. 17.—Sword of Tippoo Saib, the mark on the blade of which and the chape of the scabbard are given of their full size in Pl. CXLIII, Figs. 2 and 3.

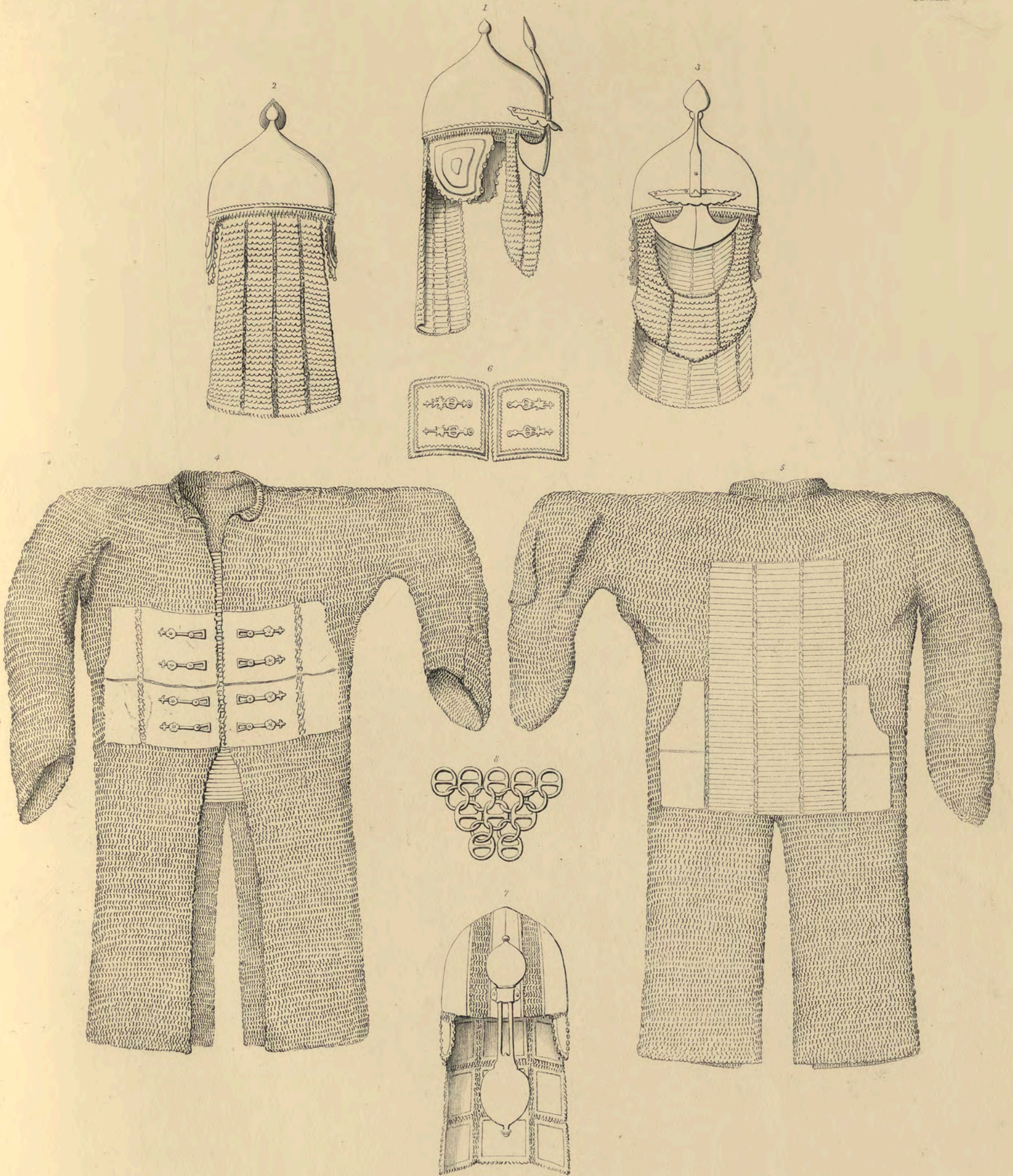


INDIAN COAT OF PLATE, &c.

PLATE CXXXIX.

INDIAN COAT OF PLATE, &c.

- FIG. 1.—The beautiful specimen which forms the principal subject in this plate was brought from India by J. B. Fraser, Esq. whose interesting tour over the Himalaya mountains is well known, and who, with the utmost liberality, added it to this collection. It consists of several pieces of steel covered with small gilt scroll-work, and held together by means of interlinked-chain-mail. The collar is lined with crimson velvet padded, rings are attached to fasten it over the chest, and it is open behind for the breadth of three of its plates some way up to accommodate itself to the saddle.
- FIG. 2.—A weapon on the principle of the Polygar's knife with an handle of horn from Hindostan, presented by the Rev. Alexander Schomberg.
- FIG. 3.—An Indian battle-axe; the blade of steel inlaid with brass, the handle of wood covered with leather with silver mountings adorned with foliage in a blackish blue colour, apparently niello.
- FIG. 4.—A very ancient Hindostanee paiscush, from which the blades of European swords of the time of Henry VII, appear to have been copied, presented by Charles Barclay, Junr. Esq.



CHAIN ARMOUR AND HELMETS FROM DELHI.

PLATE CXL.

CHAIN-ARMOUR AND HELMETS FROM DELHI.

THE body-guard of the Moguls has always been, and still continues, protected by this sort of armour, which being handed down as a kind of heir-loom in a family, renders it impossible to assign the date of it on any satisfactory evidence. In the suits represented in this Plate there is every indication of great antiquity. The resemblance to those engraved in Grose's antient armour as being at Tong Castle in Shropshire and since removed, one to His Majesty's collection, the other to Mr. Gwennap's, will be evident on a comparison, as well as their dissimilarity from the antient European hauberks.

FIG. 1.—The helmet with its moveable wide-spreading nasal, orielettes, neck and throat guards, the two latter of overlapping laminæ connected by rings.

FIG. 2.—Back view of the same.

FIG. 3.—Front view.

FIG. 4.—The coat of mail and plate united, with eight loops in front for the fastening cords.

FIG. 5.—The back of the same, the centre of which is formed of overlapping laminæ, such as are seen attached to the helmet.

FIG. 6.—Two of the four front plates on another suit.

FIG. 7.—Front view of the helmet of united mail and plate belonging to the last mentioned.

FIG. 8.—A portion of the mail to shew that every alternate row of rings is made with that kind which is strengthened by a tranverse bar.

One Foot



PLATE CXLI.

INDIAN ARMS AND ARMOUR.

At Mundavie, in the gulph of Cutch in the north part of India, is a manufactory for making armour and shields of rhinoceros' and buffalo's hides. The pieces are boiled in oil till they become transparent; and such is the process, that they are rendered proof against the edge of a sabre, and, it is asserted, even against a bullet. The splendid suit of armour exhibited in this plate being of that description, in all probability belonged to the Rajah of the Guzerat, and from the inscription upon it, beginning with an invocation to Ali, we find he was a Sheer, a religious sect violently opposed to the Sunis. The Persians are of the former class, the Turks of the latter. It was once in the collection of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York.

FIG. 1.—The helmet viewed side ways.

FIG. 2.—The same seen behind, the ground is black, the inscription and ornament gold.

FIG. 3.—The body armour. Between, above and below the four pieces of rhinoceros' hide is black velvet, ornamented with brass studs and padded. The whole is lined with a rich silk mixed with threads of gold and figured with flowers.

FIG. 4.—One of the velvet shoulder guards padded and lined as before.

FIG. 5.—One of the elbow gauntlets, the velvet covering for the hand having within it chain mail. The same inscription is upon each part of the armour, and may thus be translated: "In the name of God, the clement and merciful. Say, (oh Muhammed) that he is the only God, the eternal Lord, who neither begetteth nor is begotten, who hath no equal. God is the

superlative preserver; He is the most merciful of the merciful. With assistance from God, victory is at hand.—Those proclaim glad tidings to the true believers. Call out for Ali (oh Muhammed) the person in whom wonders are made manifest. Thou wilt find him a succour in calamity. By him the whole of thy grief and anxiety will be dispelled. Do this, oh Muhammed, by thy gift of prophecy, and thou oh Ali by thy succession to it. There are five persons by whom I can extinguish the heat of the tormenting plague; Mustafá (Muhammed), Murteza (Ali), his two sons (Hasan and Hussein) and Fatimah (the daughter of Muhammed, wife of Ali and mother of Hasan and Hussein)."

FIG. 6.—An Indian bow made of antelope's horns, &c. covered with fish skin bound round with sinews. The cord consists of several parallel threads of silk.

FIG. 7.—Four varieties of dark reed arrows with steel piles belonging to this bow.

FIG. 8.—A paiscush furnished with a knuckle guard.

FIG. 9.—A sabre.

FIG. 10.—A shield of buffalo's hide, made transparent and oramented with gilding.

FIG. 11.—An antient Indian kanjar with a steel hilt, partly gilt.

FIG. 12.—A dagger from Ceylon, and its sheath of wood and silver.

FIG. 13.—The hilt of ditto of ivory and silver, of its full size.

FIG. 14.—That part of the blade next the hilt covered with silver, of like dimensions.

2
श्री श्री निरुद्ध नन्द दल

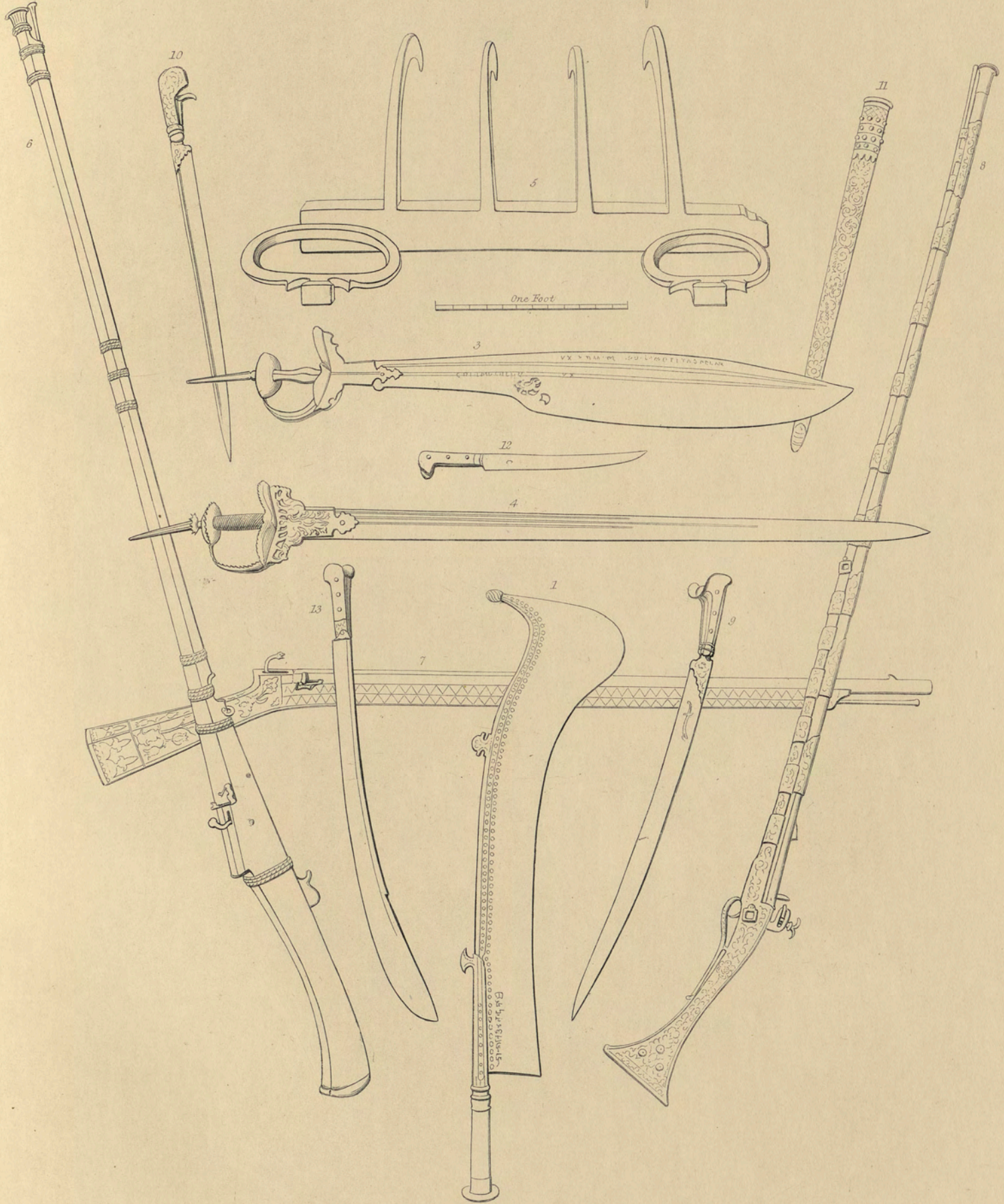


PLATE CXLII.

INDIAN AND ALBANIAN WEAPONS.

THE Albanians are Greeks who have been converted to the Mahometan creed, and who inhabit that part of Turkey which borders the gulph of Venice. The troops they supply to the Sultan are termed Arnauts.

FIG. 1.—A beheading instrument mounted with brass and with a handle of horn, having upon it a Bengaleze inscription.

FIG. 2.—The inscription of its full size, which seems to be merely the maker's name.

FIG. 3.—Another wholly of steel from the Carnatic, with inscriptions apparently in Sanscrit.

FIG. 4.—A straight sword from the same part of India, the hilt as well as the blade being of steel.

FIG. 5.—The wag-nuk or tiger's claw, a secret weapon invented by the Hindoo Sewajee in 1659, with which kind of instrument and a dagger he destroyed the Mohammedan Abdoollah Cawn, the general of the Bejapoor government.

FIG. 6.—A match-lock gun with a green stock from Sind, presented by Sir Molyneux Nepean, Bart.

FIG. 7.—Another, the stock of which is inlaid with mother o' pearl and ivory. Uncertain from whence.

FIG. 8.—An Albanian fire-lock gun, the stock much ornamented with brass and small pieces of red carnelian. The barrel is damasked, and was probably made at Daghistan in the Caucasus.

FIG. 9.—An Albanian yatagan or sword, mounted with ivory and silver.

FIG. 10.—An Albanian yatagan, mounted with brass.

FIG. 11.—The sheath covered with the same metal embossed with scroll-work.

FIG. 12.—An Albanian dagger, presented by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. Two are sometimes worn in one sheath.

FIG. 13.—An Albanian sword with a Turkish blade, the hilt of ivory and silver.

PLATE CXIII.

ALBANIAN AND TURKISH WEAPONS.

The Albanians are a people who have been converted to the Christian creed, and who inhabit that part of Turkey which borders the Gulf of Venice. The troops they supply to the Sultan are termed *Albanians*.

FIG. 1.—A boarding instrument mounted with brass and with a handle of horn, having upon it a Bengali inscription.

FIG. 2.—The inscription of its full size, which seems to be merely the maker's name.

FIG. 3.—Another wholly of steel from the Carnatic, with inscriptions apparently in Sanscrit.

FIG. 4.—A straight sword from the same part of India, the hilt as well as the blade being of steel.

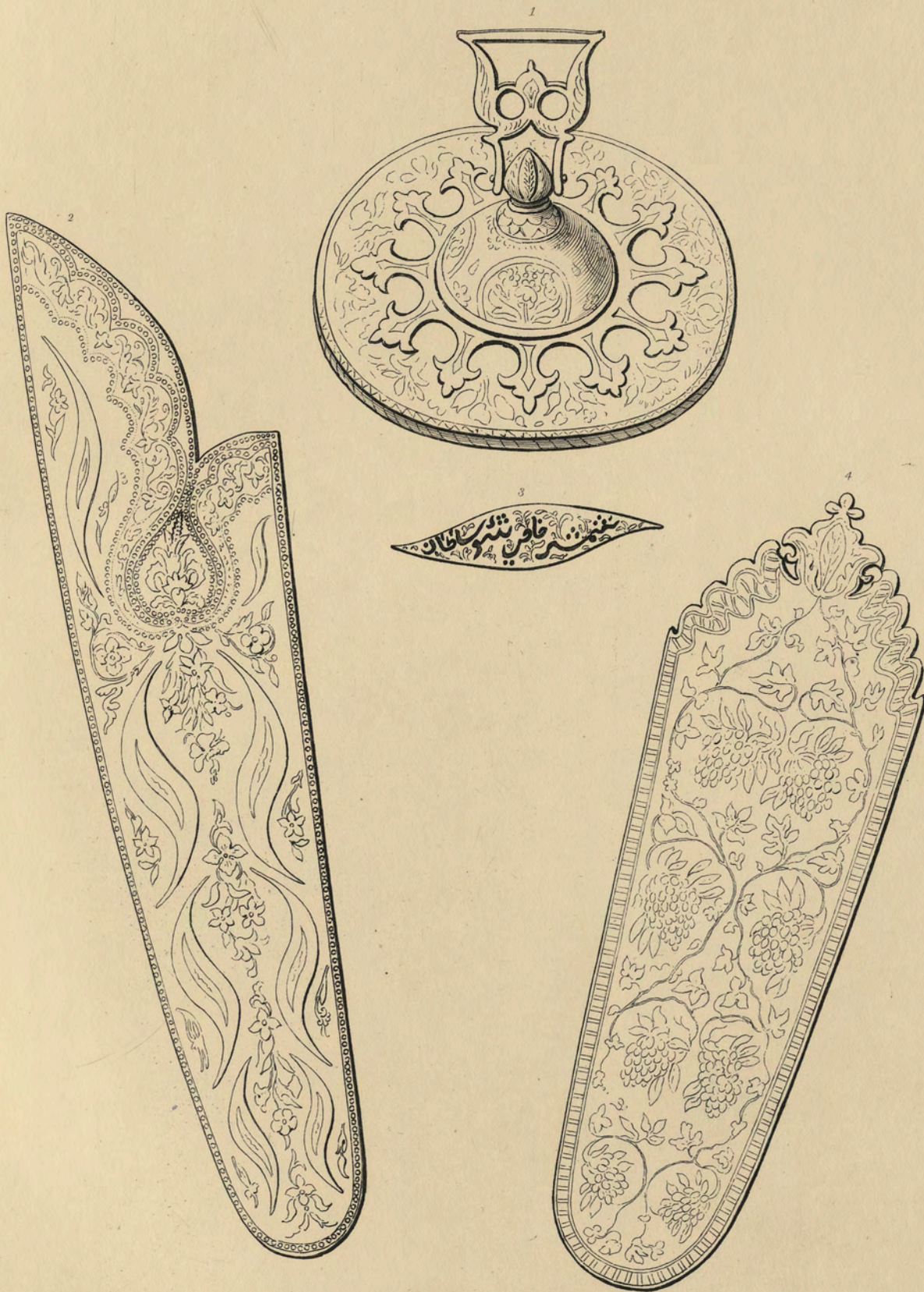
FIG. 5.—The *warrah* or *warrah* knife, a secret weapon invented by the Hindoos, known in 1650, with which kind of instrument and a dagger he destroyed the Mohammedan Abdolatif Khan, the general of the Beggar government.

FIG. 6.—A match-lock gun with a green stock from Hind, presented by Sir Molyneux Wilson, Bart.

FIG. 7.—Another, the stock of which is inlaid with mother of pearl and ivory, likewise from Hind.

FIG. 8.—An Albanian firelock gun, the stock much ornamented with brass and small pieces of red coral. The barrel is damaged, and was probably made at Baghdad in the Carnatic.

FIG. 9.—An Albanian yatagan or sword, mounted with ivory and silver.



POMMEL AND CHAPES OF THREE INDIAN SCYMITARS.

PLATE CXLIII.

POMMEL AND CHAPES OF THREE INDIAN SCYMITARS.

THE Asiatic sword blades, which exhibit the oriental damask, are made of what in India is termed Woutz, and in Turkey Taban, and they are proved to be genuine when they admit of being written upon with a piece of fine gold. This substance is cast steel more fixed with carbon than that of Europe, and which exhibits a crystallization of two distinct combinations of iron and carbon by means of being refrigerated. The blade, whose sheath is terminated by the chape No. 4, is a fine specimen of this kind.

FIG. 1.—The pommel of an Indian scymitar, ornamented with inlaid gold. The moveable piece at top is to hold two pendant pieces of silk about five or six inches long, worked with gold thread.

FIG. 2.—The chape of a scymitar sheath which belonged to Tippoo Saib.

FIG. 3.—Tiger stripe of inlaid gold on the blade of the scymitar, inscribed Shamshír Khaus, Tippoo Sultaun: "The particularly favourite sword of the Sultan Tippoo." All along the back of the blade are passages in gold from the Koran, and on the side the tiger, the mark of Tippoo's empire.

FIG. 4.—Chape of the scymitar sheath of a Rajah of the Polygars, being that worn by the figure in Plate CXXXVII.

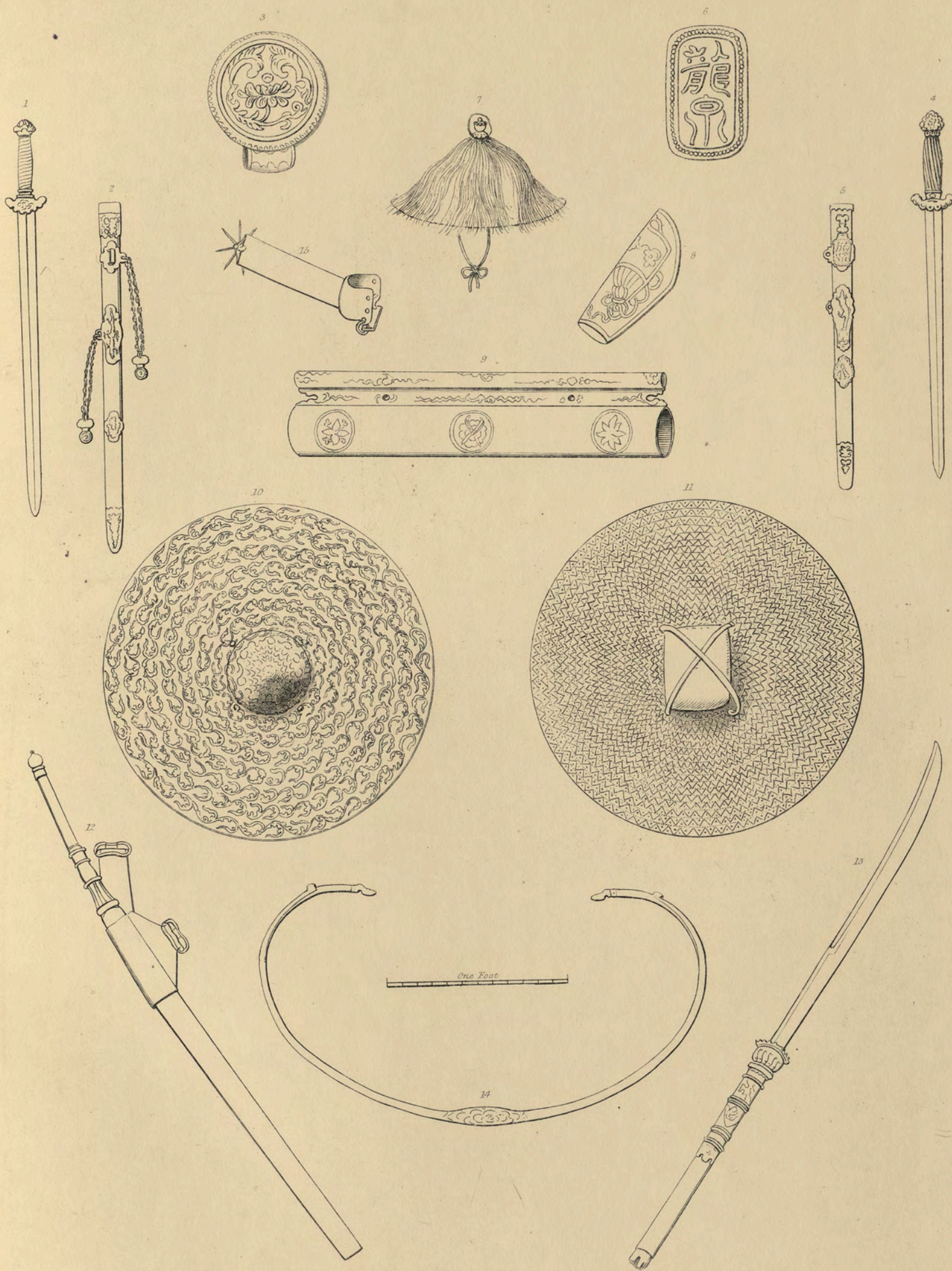


PLATE CXLIV.

TARTAR ARMS.

THE vast region of Tartary, divided into Eastern and Western, comprises a great variety of nations known by the general name of Mungals or Tartars, who are considered to be the descendants of the antient Scythians. Their military power showed itself conspicuously under their magnificent Chan Chengiz, whose empire comprised nearly eighty square degrees, and under the enterprising Timur, who died in the year 1405.

FIG. 1.—Sword of the Tartars of Thibet, the pommel and guard of brass.

FIG. 2.—Its scabbard of shagreen ornamented with brass engraved. On the centre locket is a lizard in complete relief. This sheath is attached to the girdle by clasps affixed to chains on each of its sides.

FIG. 3.—One of the clasps of the full size.

FIG. 4.—Another sword of the same tribe, resembling a Roman parazonium.

FIG. 5.—Its sheath of red wood with engraved brazen ornaments. The centre locket has on it a lizard but not highly relieved; the upper locket an inscription.

FIG. 6.—Inscription on the upper locket.

FIG. 7.—Cap of a Chinese Tartar Mandarin, made of closely plaited chip cut very fine, with a brazen ornament at top from which depends camel's hair that hangs all round.

FIG. 8.—A vambrace of a Chinese Tartar, of wood painted red and gilt.

FIG. 9.—A case to hold despatches for the same people, and of similar material and ornament.

FIG. 10.—A target of a Chinese Tartar painted and ornamented like the last. It is held in the hand at arm's length by cross bands with a cushion underneath, which fits into the hollow occasioned by the umbo or rise in the centre.

FIG. 11.—The inner side of the same.

FIG. 12.—Sword in a red velvet sheath of the same people.

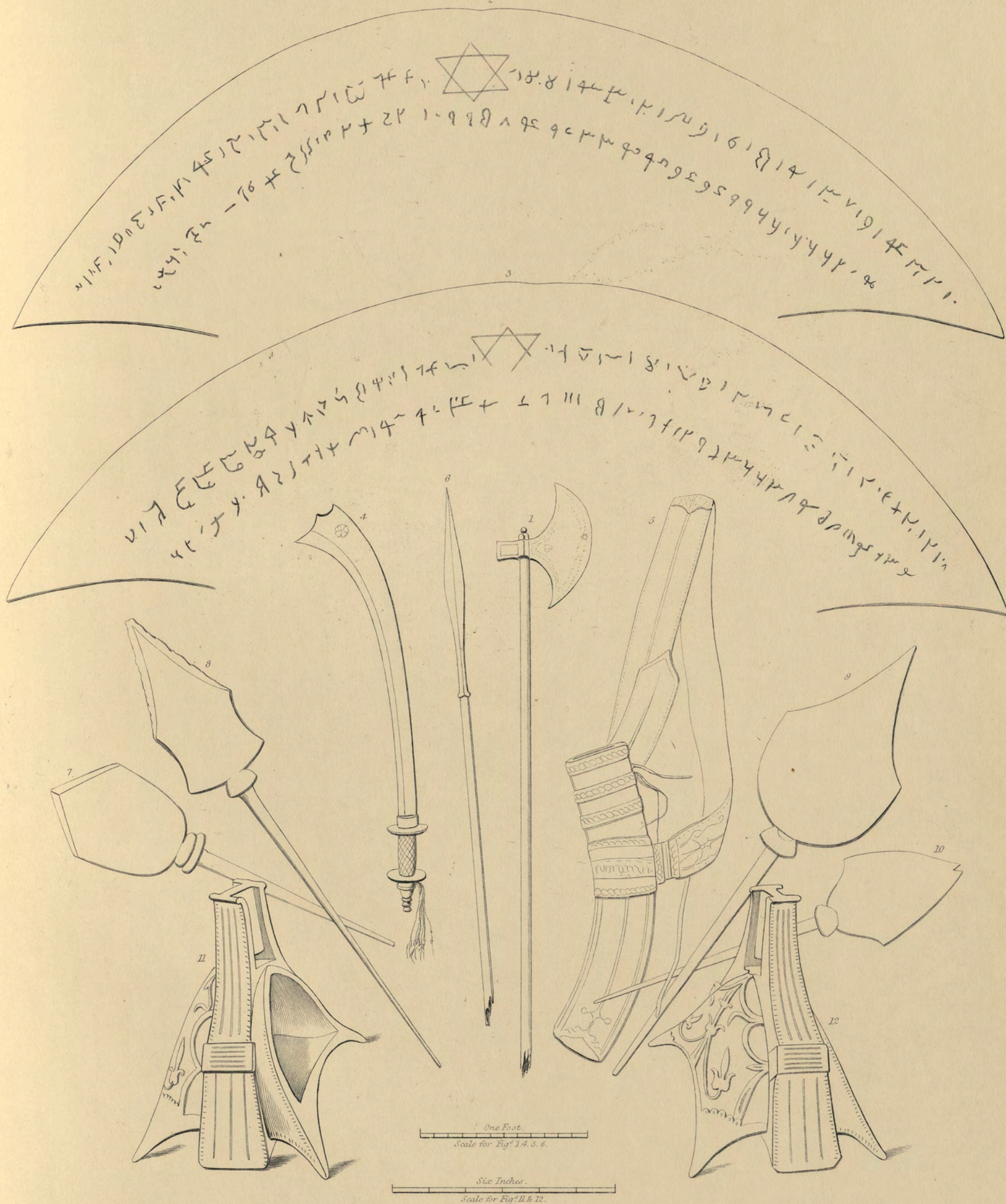
FIG. 13.—A glaive of a Chinese Tartar, the staff of cane stained red, ornamented at top with brass engraved, and at bottom with a ferule. The length of the blade and staff altogether is seven feet six inches, though represented as broken in the Plate. It is used for execution when the body is severed in two.

FIG. 14.—Bow of the Tartar tribes on the borders of Persia. Its form is that of the ancient Scythian weapon, which is said to have resembled the original Greek sigma.

FIG. 15.—An iron spur of the sixteenth century, one of a pair brought from Vienna, and which had been used by the Tartars in the neighbourhood of the German dominions.

2

3



MALABAR, BURMESE AND OTHER ARMS.

PLATE CXLV.

MALABAR, BURMESE, AND OTHER ARMS.

MALABAR is that part of the western coast of India which extends from Cape Comorin to the Deccan, and the class of persons from which the sovereigns form their body guard, is called the Nairs. The Burman Empire, of which the King of Ava is sovereign, lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Empire of China.

FIG. 1.—A Malabar two-handed battle-axe, with an inscription on each side of its blade.

FIG. 2.—The inscription given of its full size.

FIG. 3.—That on the other side. From cleaning of the axe some parts of the letters are obliterated.

FIG. 4.—A Nair's knife, the edge of which is in the inner curve.

FIG. 5.—Its leathern sheath and belt.

FIG. 6.—A Burmese spear, presented by H. Bevan, Esq.

FIGS. 7, 8, 9 and 10.—Antient Persian arrow heads of steel, of their full size, found in the ruins of Persepolis by the late Claudius James Rich, Esq.

FIGS. 11 and 12.—Two views of a stirrup apparently of box wood, found in the walls of what is called King John's palace at Eltham. The hall of that building was erected in the reign of Edward IV, as his badges prove, perhaps some of the other walls are of later date, but however that be, this stirrup must have been put within at the time of their erection. It has been conjectured by some gentlemen to be Chinese Tartar, by others South American. This specimen, singular from its discovery, was presented by Joseph Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A. architect.

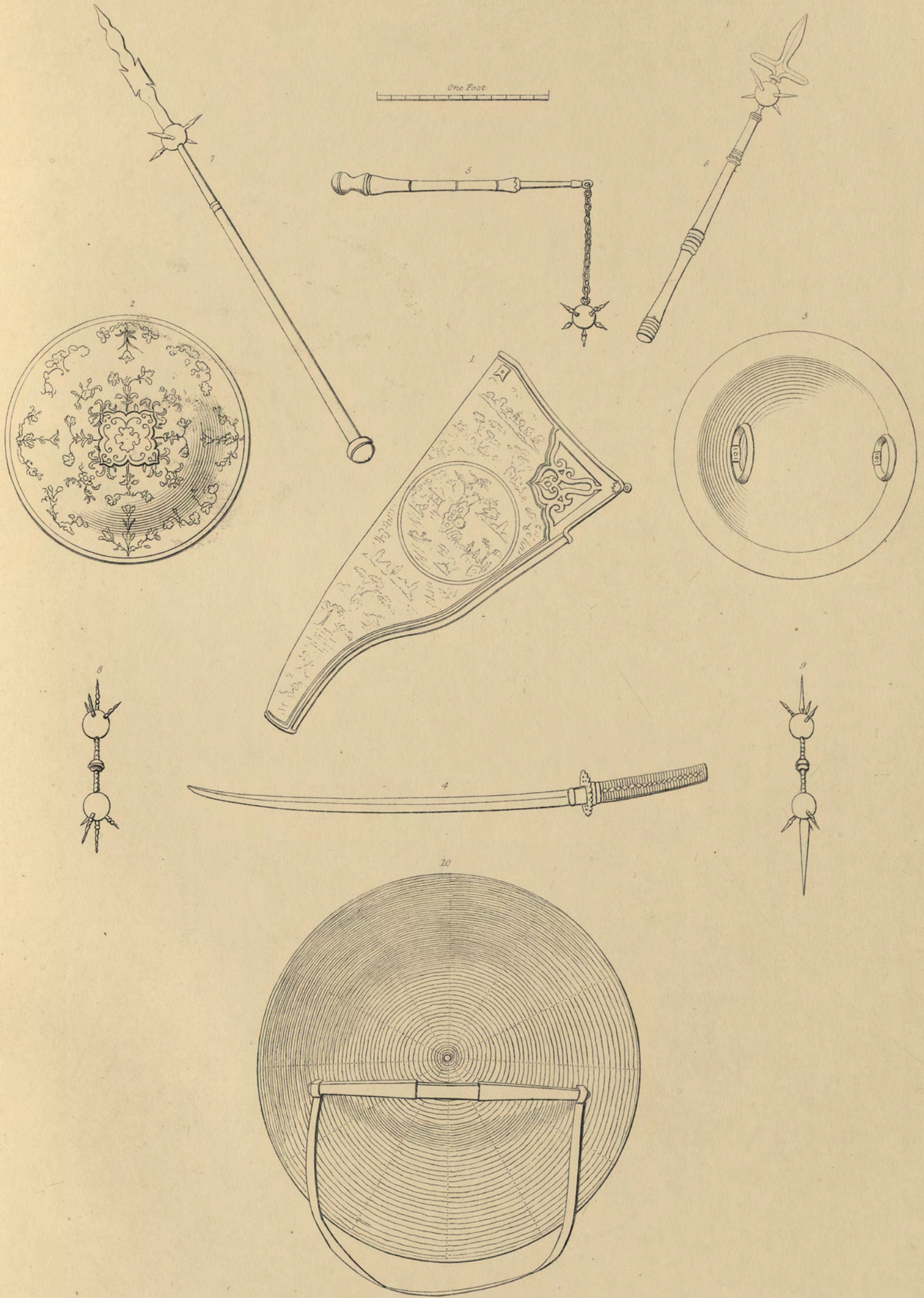


PLATE CXLVI.

JAPANESE AND BOOTAN ARMS.

THE Japanese pay great attention to their arms and armour, though both are of a very inferior description to those of Mahomedan Asiatics. Boys on festivals receive as playthings sabres, swords, pikes, bows and arrows, in order to inspire them at an early period of life with a taste for military service. On such occasions too, it is customary to suspend a variety of arms made of bamboo and covered with paper varnished, on the outside over the doors of houses, and within the apartments to display figures of wood arrayed in full armour.

FIG. 1.—A Japanese bow-case made of leather and ornamented with landscapes in gilding.

FIG. 2.—A ditto target of concentric circles of cane, held together by split pieces of the same interwoven. It is convex in the centre part and has been what we term japanned, the ornaments being gilt flowers on a black ground.

FIG. 3.—The inner side of the same.

FIG. 4.—A sabre called siobookatana, presented by the Rev. Alexander Schomberg.

FIG. 5.—A small morning-star.

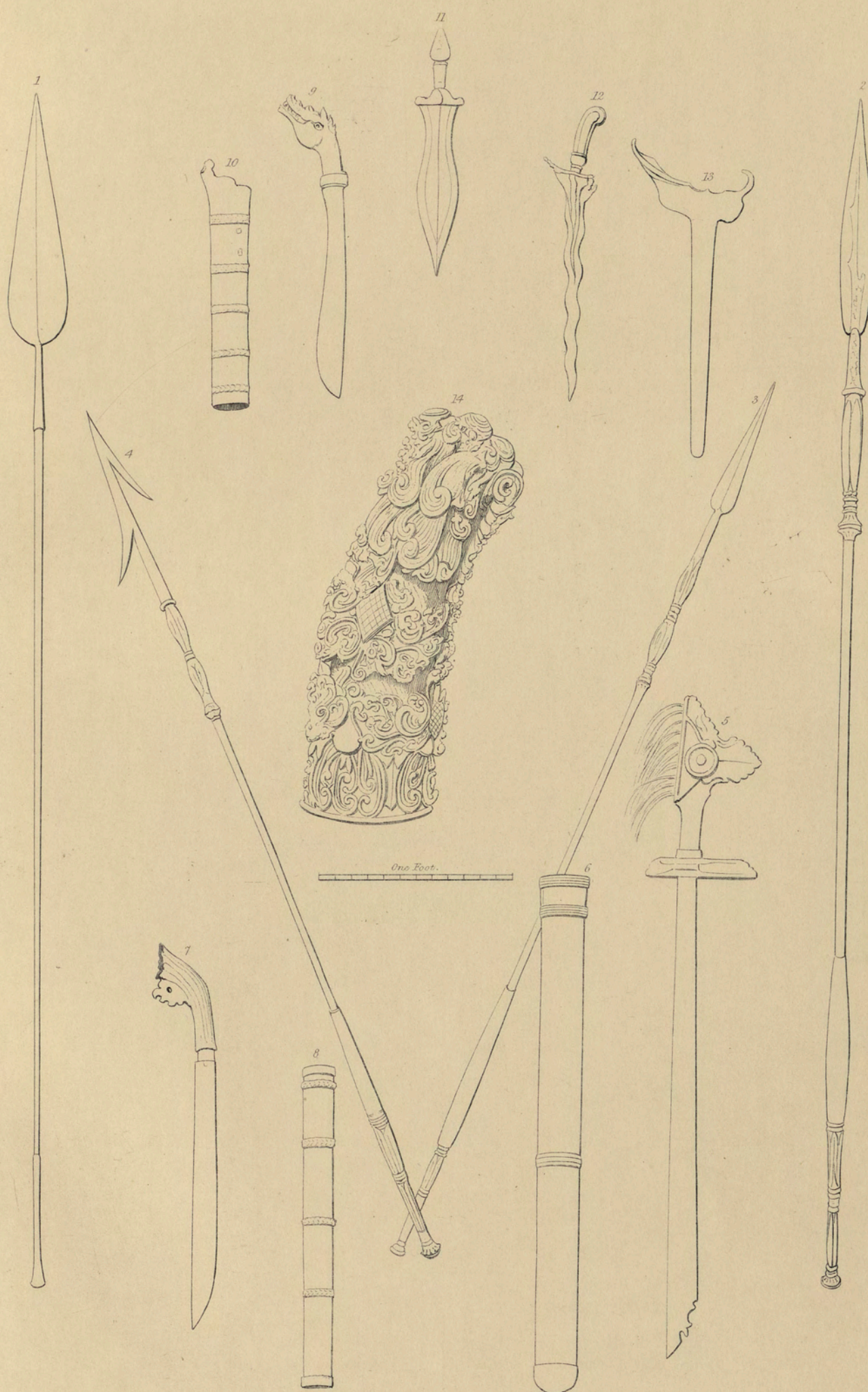
FIG. 6.—A spiked mace.

FIG. 7.—A ditto with long jagged blade.

FIG. 8.—A hand weapon.

FIG. 9.—A ditto.

FIG. 10.—Inner side of a large conical buckler made of split bamboo, the handle extending from the circumference on one side to that of the other. From the hole at the apex depended in front a bunch of red horse-hair, which had been imprudently removed from this specimen before it belonged to this collection. This was used by the people of Bootan, who dwell between Hindostan and China, and whose offensive arms are a long bow and arrows.



MALAY ARMS.

PLATE CXLVII.

MALAY ARMS.

MALACCA is the proper country of the Malays, though they are found in other places. It is the most southerly part of the great peninsula beyond the Ganges, bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the north, by the bay of Siam and Indian ocean on the east, and by the straits which separate it from Sumatra in the south-east. All among the inhabitants, who are not in a state of slavery, go constantly armed; and such of the Malays as inhabit the island of Macassar or Celebes, in the Indian sea, wear chain armour, and among other weapons use a tube through which they blow little poisoned darts, specimens of which are in Mr. Meyrick's collection.

FIG. 1.—A broad bladed lance with a shaft of hard wood tipped at the end with steel, to fix in the ground when opposed to cavalry.

FIG. 2.—A javelin much ornamented with carving, presented by S.P. Brookes, Esq.

FIGS. 3 and 4.—Other specimens.

FIG. 5.—A sword, the hilt of which is of horn ornamented with the hair of an enemy in the same line with the edge of the blade. Presented by Lieut.-Colonel Napier.

FIG. 6.—The wooden sheath of ditto, made of two pieces, the general mode, and fastened together with strips of cane.

FIG. 7.—A short sword, the hilt, which is of horn, being hollow.

FIG. 8.—The wooden scabbard of the same.

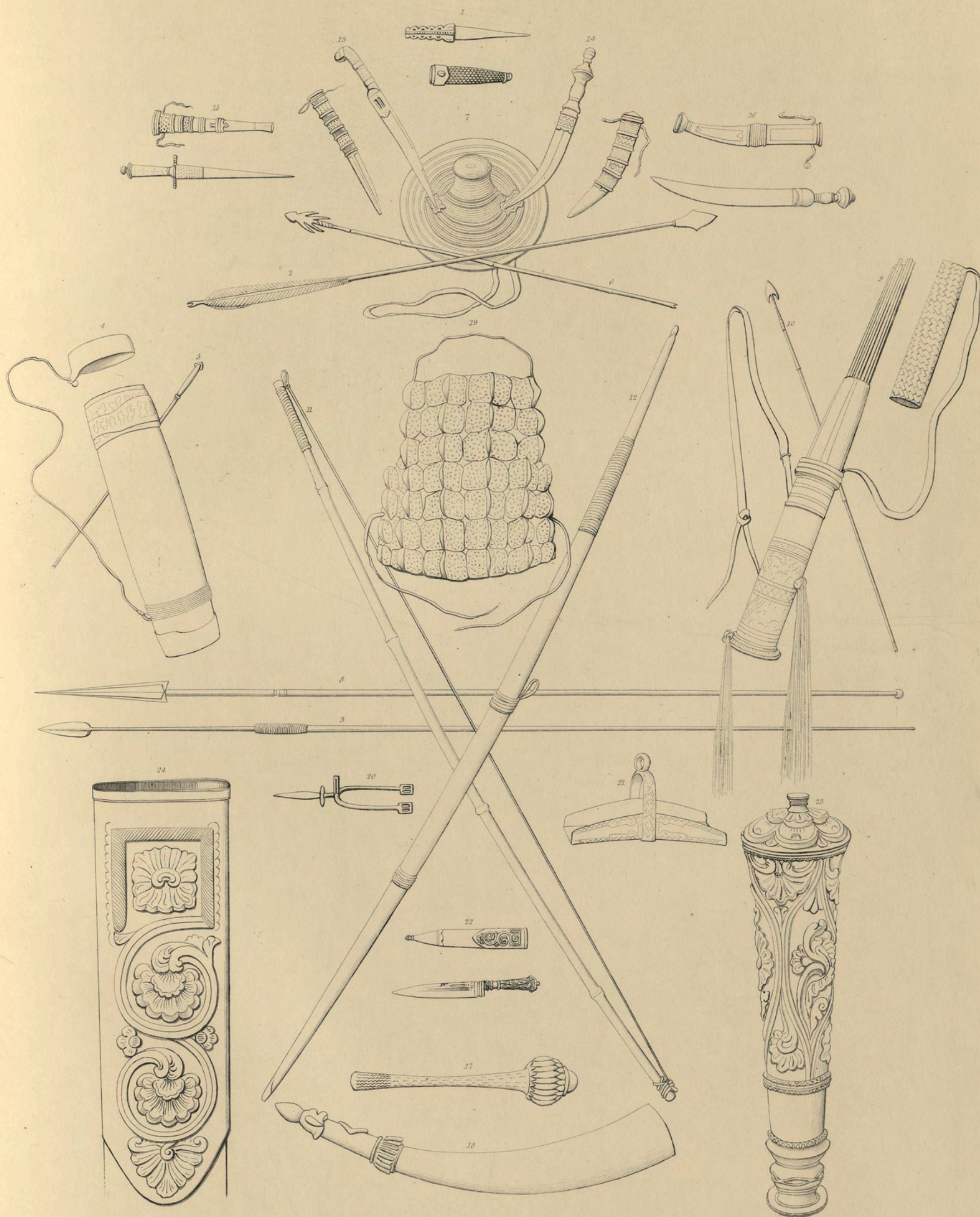
FIGS. 9 and 10.—Other specimens.

FIG. 11.—A dagger.

FIG. 12.—A creese.

FIG. 13.—Its sheath of wood. The form is highly picturesque, and the lower part is generally cased with gold, silver or brass, with foliage in relief, according to the rank of the possessor.

FIG. 14.—The hilt of another creese, given of its full size, to show how very elaborate is the carving thereon. The blade of this specimen is blackened and inlaid with gold.



AFRICAN ARMS.

PLATE CXLVIII.

AFRICAN ARMS.

THE great continent of Africa produces weapons that mark three distinct degrees of civilization: the most inferior are those in the southern part, central Africa shows a great advancement, and the northern district vies in elegance with Asia itself, whence indeed its fashions were derived.

FIG. 1.—A knife serving the purpose of a dagger from southern Africa, its handle is of horn, and its sheath, which is engraved below it, of two pieces of wood held together at top and bottom by straps of leather.

FIG. 2.—An arrow used by the Hottentots. Presented by Francis Martin, Esq. Windsor Herald.

FIG. 3.—A hassagai or lance presented by one of the attendants of Gaika, King of the Caffres, to Major James Jones, Landdrost of Albany, when he negotiated a treaty with that monarch in 1821. Given to the collection by his brother Michael Jones, Esq.

FIG. 4.—A quiver of arrows used by the Bushmen in southern Africa. It is made of a piece of hide curved and stitched together, a bit of the same by having been wetted is so contrived as to serve the purpose of a cap for the lower end, and another as a moveable cover for the top. It is covered with a glutinous substance and wrapped round near the upper part with a piece of serpent's skin. It will contain a great quantity of arrows, but the present number amounts only to fourteen.

FIG. 5.—One of the arrows. It is made of a thin reed about thirteen inches long, into which is inserted the quill apparently of a porcupine. Upon the end

of this, is placed a quantity of glutinous poison of a vegetable and animal nature combined, which serves to hold the small barb of iron at the end. Any attempt to withdraw it after it has struck an object, only draws away the cane, leaving the poisonous part within the wound.

FIG. 6.—A multi-barbe arrow of cane, with a steel end from southern Africa.

FIG. 7.—A shield of elephant's hide, from the eastern coast of southern Africa.

FIG. 8.—The spear used with ditto. Both these were presented by T. C. Croker, Esq.

FIG. 9.—A quiver of arrows from the vicinity of the river Gambia. It is of leather ornamented with pieces of goat's skin and stained red and black. The cap is made of plated rushes. It contains two dozen arrows.

FIG. 10.—One of the arrows of reed with a barbed steel head twisted on each side in opposite directions.

FIG. 11.—A bow of cane, with its cord of the same material, from the river Gambia.

FIG. 12.—A ditto of wood from central Africa.

FIG. 13.—Dagger and sheath from central Africa, the latter of leather, but both much ornamented with brass.

FIG. 14.—Ditto.

FIG. 15.—Ditto, the sheath being made to contain poison at the end.

FIG. 16.—Ditto, ditto.

FIG. 17.—A mace from central Africa.

FIG. 18.—A speaking horn of ivory used by the Mandingoes. Its resemblance to the antient Irish one of bronze given in Plate XLVII, Fig. 13, is very remarkable.

FIG. 19.—An Egyptian breast-plate made of a crocodile's back.

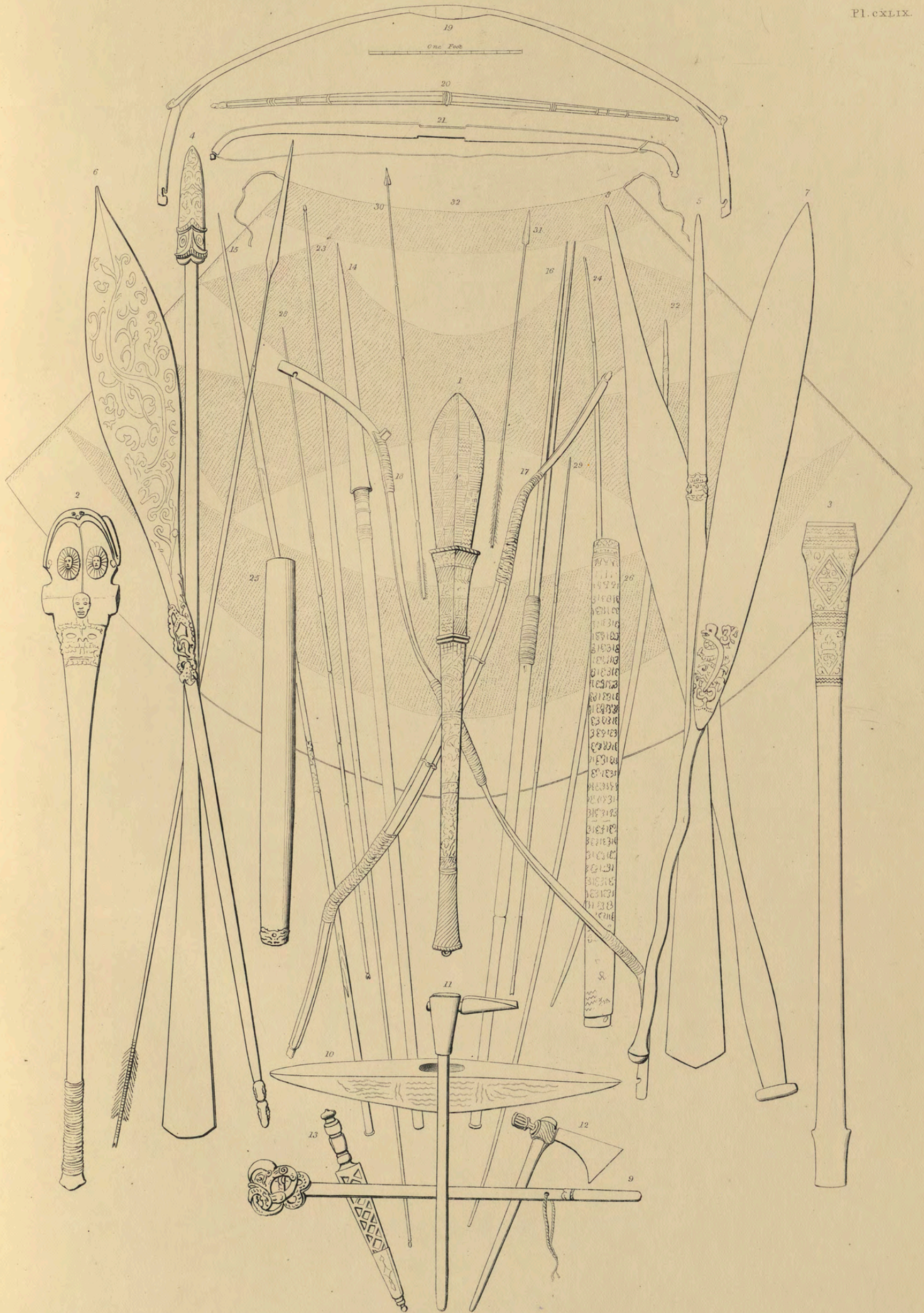
FIG. 20.—One of a pair of iron gilt spurs used by the Moors of northern Africa.

FIG. 21.—Ditto of stirrups from northern Africa.

FIG. 22.—An Algerine knife serving also the purpose of a dagger, the haft is of silver, as well as the locket and chape of its red morocco sheath.

FIG. 23.—The haft of the same of its full size, exhibiting the chasing.

FIG. 24.—The locket of the sheath.



WEAPONS FROM THE ISLES AND SHORES OF THE PACIFIC.

PLATE CXLIX.

WEAPONS FROM THE ISLES AND SHORES OF THE PACIFIC.

As it is an interesting fact, derived from extensive research, that the arms and equipments of nations, in similar stages of civilization, have a strong resemblance to each other, this and the following plate have been appropriated to the warlike implements of savage life.

- FIG. 1.—A club of very hard wood, the carving on which has been done with shells and sharp flints, from the Friendly Isles.
- FIG. 2.—A ditto from Nukahiva, having carved on it, in the same manner, the objects of worship. This is of a very hard dark wood.
- FIG. 3.—Another of mulberry coloured wood of a flat shape from New Caledonia.
- FIG. 4.—A war paddle answering the purpose of a club and rudder from New Zealand; the representation of eyes in the carved end of mother o' pearl.
- FIG. 5.—Another specimen.
- FIG. 6.—A war paddle of light yellow wood, from New Zealand.
- FIG. 7.—A ditto of dark yellow wood from New Caledonia.
- FIG. 8.—A ditto from Lord Howe's Islands.
- FIG. 9.—A baton of command from New Zealand.
- FIG. 10.—A shield from New South Wales, used with the wooden sabre in the Vignette, Fig. 3. The implement of wood lying on that shield in the Vignette is a throwing-stick from the same place.
- FIG. 11.—An adze of iron made by the armourer of Captain Cook's ship, for a Taheitean in imitation of his own of basalt. Though not properly a weapon, it is introduced here to show that the English navigators adopted the same

mode to prove to the savages the value of British intercourse, as the Phœnicians had done in antient times to the aborigines of their own country.

FIG. 12.—A North American tomahawk, serving the purpose of a pipe and a battle-axe; all but the handle being formed of iron, from the same cause as the last.

FIG. 13.—A dagger of steel from South America; presented by John Rouse, Esq.

FIG. 14.—A javelin from Cook's River in the South West coast of America; the shaft of pale yellow light wood, the head of a dark crimson strong kind.

FIG. 15.—A ditto of two sorts of wood from the Sandwich Islands.

FIG. 16.—A double headed ditto from the Duke of York's Islands; the prongs darker than in the last specimen, the shaft of bamboo.

FIG. 17.—A bow of wood resembling deal, strengthened with string and pieces of bone, used by the Tshutski.

FIG. 18.—A ditto from the Asiatic coast of the North Pacific Ocean.

FIG. 19.—Another of whalebone and wood from the North West coast of America.

FIG. 20.—A wooden bow strengthened with string.

FIG. 21.—A powerful little bow made of the root of the vine.

FIG. 22.—A bow of brown wood from the New Hebrides.

FIG. 23.—A ditto of deep red wood from O'Taheite.

FIG. 24.—A ditto of a lighter colour grooved along the back from Mallicolo.

FIG. 25.—A quiver made of a thick piece of bamboo from O'Taheite.

FIG. 26.—A ditto with ornamental marks burnt on it from Tonga Taboo.

FIG. 27.—A long reed arrow barbed with yellow wood.

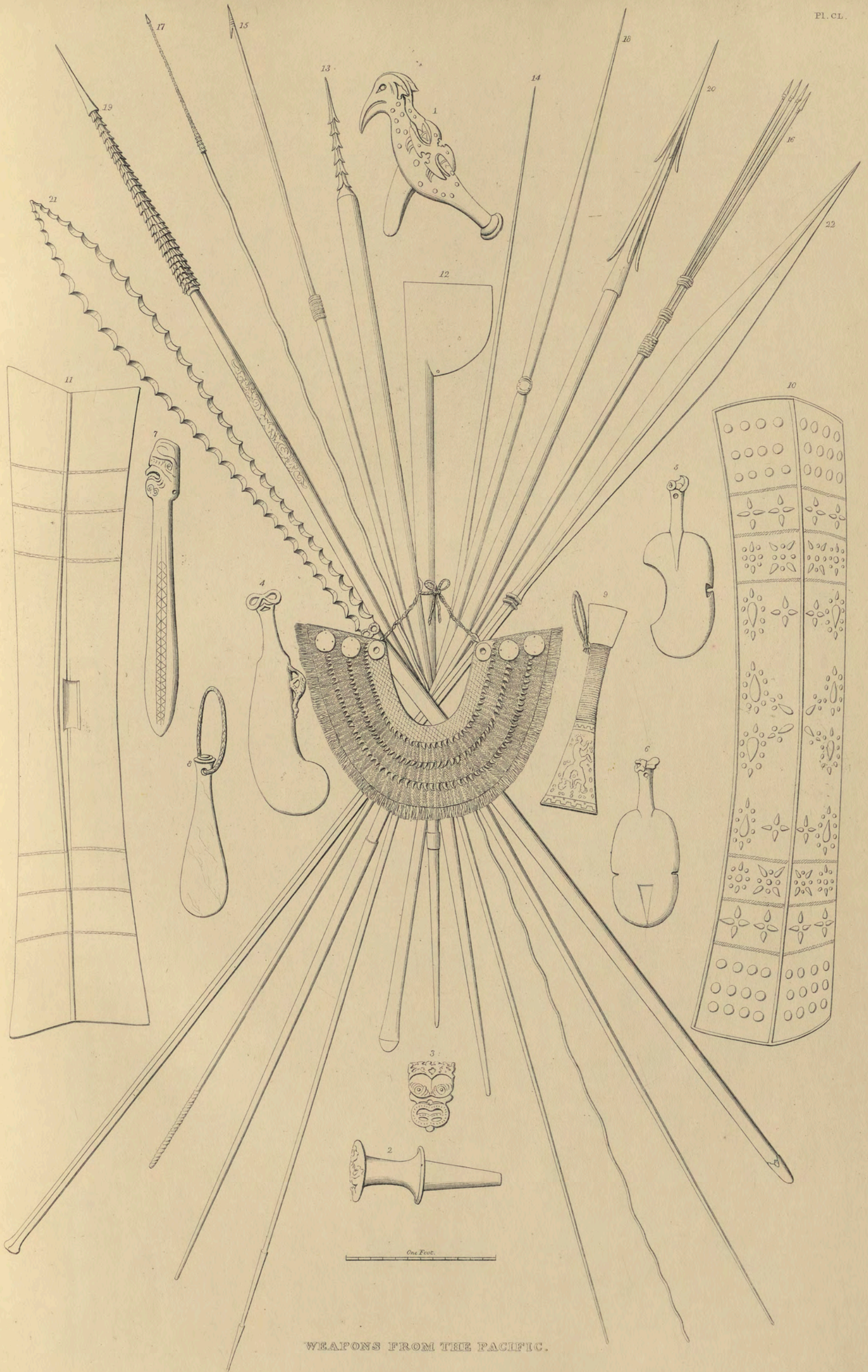
FIG. 28.—A long reed arrow headed with wood from Tonga Taboo.

FIG. 29.—A ditto from O'Taheite.

FIG. 30.—A reed arrow with a flint head fixed in a wood stock from the north-west coast of America. Of a similar kind must have been those of the antient Britons. See Pl. XLVI.

FIG. 31.—Another specimen of wood.

FIG. 32.—A war cloak of feathers worn by the Sandwich Island chiefs, presented by the Honourable Lady Sarah Napier.



WEAPONS FROM THE PACIFIC.

PLATE CL.

WEAPONS FROM THE ISLES AND COASTS OF THE PACIFIC.

- FIG. 1.—An instrument for despatching prisoners, of wood inlaid with mother o' pearl, in the shape of the sacred bird, with a blade of basalt. Nootka Sound.
- FIG. 2.—A ditto of reddish calcareous stone, from the same place.
- FIG. 3.—A hand mask of defiance, of wood, from New Zealand; the handle has a groove to hold the thumb.
- FIG. 4, 5 and 6.—Bludgeons called patta-pattoos, worn in the girdle by the natives of New Zealand.
- FIG. 7.—A ditto of the bone of a fish.
- FIG. 8.—Another beautifully formed of green stone.
- FIG. 9.—A ditto of hard black wood from New Caledonia.
- FIG. 10.—A wooden shield inlaid with pieces of the bulla, or poached egg shell from the New Hebrides.
- FIG. 11.—The interior of the same.
- FIG. 12.—A battle-axe termed pagee, of yellow wood, from New Zealand. It is generally ornamented with a bunch of feathers.
- FIG. 13.—A lance with a jagged head, from one of the Sandwich Isles.
- FIG. 14.—A ditto of dark wood, from the island of Mallicolo.
- FIG. 15.—A spear barbed with a bit of bone, from New South Wales.
- FIG. 16.—Another with four prongs from ditto.
- FIG. 17.—A light javelin with jagged head of wood.
- FIG. 18.—A lance entirely of wood, from the New Hebrides.
- FIG. 19.—A javelin with jagged head of red wood.
- FIG. 20.—A ditto with eight barbes, of brown wood, from one of the Friendly Isles.
- FIG. 21.—A spear of black wood, from one of the Marquesas Isles.
- FIG. 22.—A ditto, from New Caledonia.

In the centre is a gorget of wicker, ornamented with three rows of black feathers bordered with shark's teeth, and another of matting next the upper curve. It has a fringe of dog's hair at bottom and circles of mother o' pearl at top. Otaheite.

VIGNETTE.

FIG. 1.—A convex shield of wood, from New South Wales.

FIG. 2.—The interior, shewing the handle.

FIG. 3.—A wooden sabre from the same place.

FIG. 4.—A ditto scymitar from ditto.

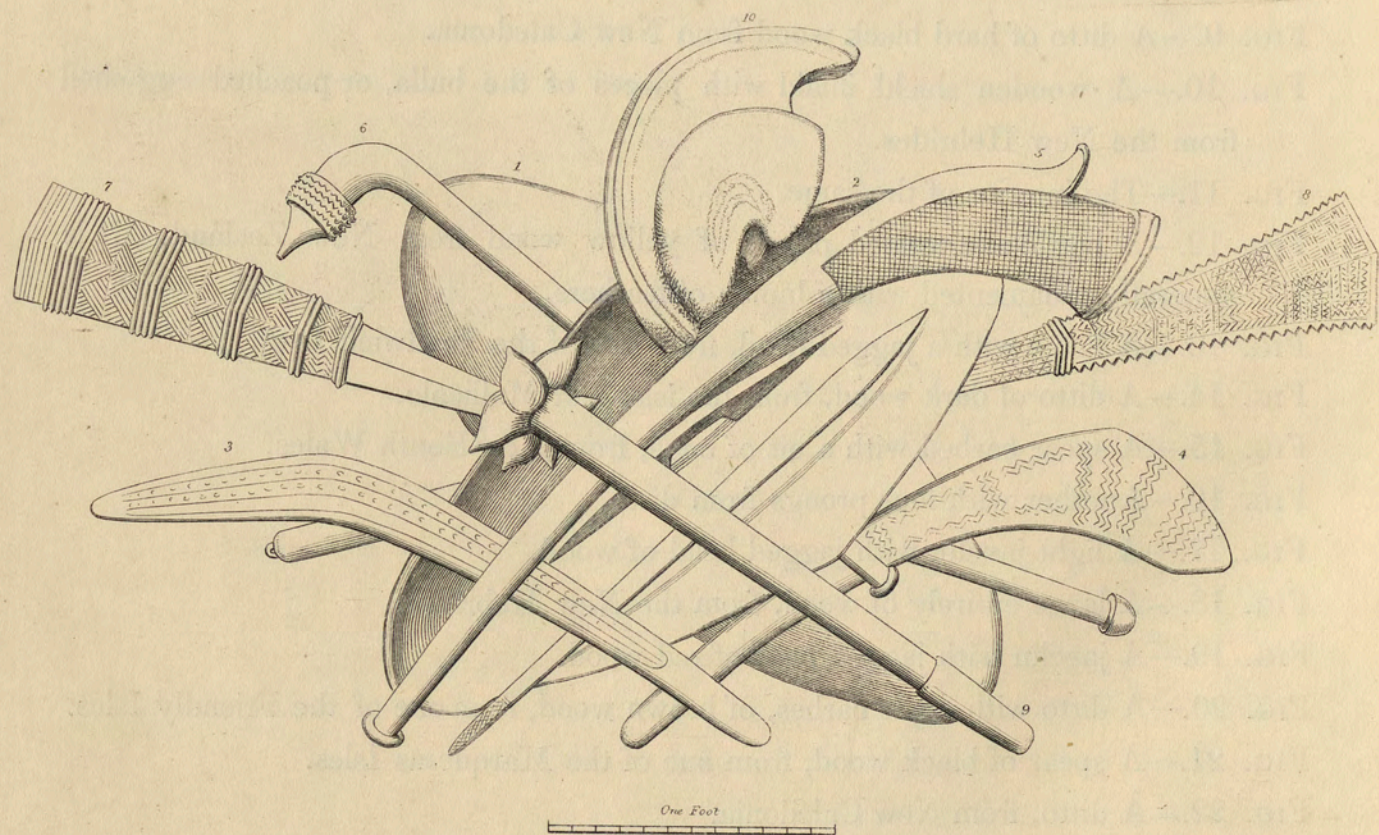
FIG. 5.—A battle-axe of a deep red wood, from New Caledonia.

FIG. 6.—A martel of yellow wood from ditto.

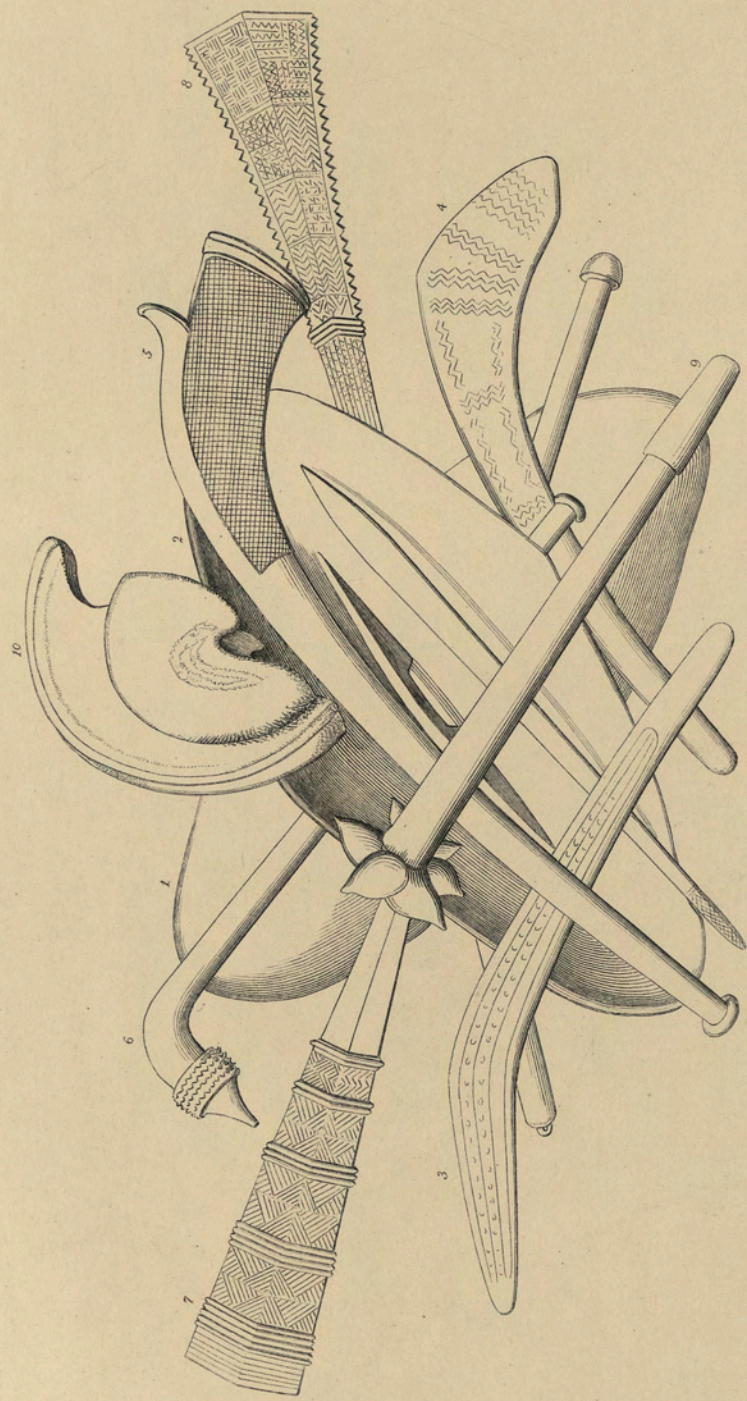
FIGS. 7 and 8.—Clubs of a dark brown wood from the Friendly Isles.

FIG. 9.—A six pointed mace of a crimson coloured wood, from one of the Marquesas. The Cattii, one tribe of the antient Britons, used a similar weapon.

FIG. 10.—A helmet of wicker work, covered with a fine white net, on which are sewn small black, white, yellow and red feathers, from one of the Sandwich Isles ; presented by the Honorable Lady Sarah Napier.



END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.



END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

INDEX.

- ADDERLEY, Thomas, Esq. Pl. CXXXII.
 Adrian of Utrecht, Pl. LIV.
 Adze, Pl. CXLIX.
 African Arms, Pl. CXLVIII.
 Alarçon, Pl. LVI.
 Alexander the Great, Pl. CXXXII.
 Alexius, the Emperor, Pl. CXXXII.
 Alfonso II, Duke of Ferrara, Pl. XXXIII.
 Alhambra Palace, Pl. CXXXIII.
 Allecret, Pl. XXV.
 Allegory on a Cross-Bow, Pl. XCVII.
 Almayne rivets, Pl. VI, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXX, XL.
 Alva, Duke of, Pl. LVII.
 Anelaces, Pl. LXII.
 Anglo-Saxons, Pl. XLVIII.
 Archer's Brace, Pl. XXXIV.
 ——— English, Pl. XXXIV.
 Arm, an Iron, Pl. LXVII.
 Armet, Pl. XXIX.
 Arms, Etruscan, Pl. XLIV.
 ——— Greek, Pl. XLIV.
 ——— Marhatta, Pl. CXXXVIII.
 ——— of Austria, Pl. LIV, XCVI, CXIV.
 ——— of Battle Abbey, Pl. CI.
 ——— of Bavaria, Pl. IX, LXXXVII, XCVI.
 ——— of Berg, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Bohemia, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of Brenberg, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of Cleves, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Colonna, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of Gueldres, Pl. LVII.
 ——— of Heylin ab Eineon Sais, Pl. XV.
 ——— of Hungary, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of Jerwerth ab Tydyr, Pl. XIV.
 Arms of Isenberg, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of Inspruck, Pl. C.
 ——— of Jerusalem, Pl. CIII.
 ——— of Juliers, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Lobkowitz, Pl. CXXXI.
 ——— of Maintz, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Marche, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Mindelheim, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of Mœurs, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Nuremberg, Pl. XXII, XXV.
 ——— of Ochtenstein, Pl. XCVI.
 ——— of the Palatinate, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Ravensperg, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Veldentz, Pl. LXXXVII.
 ——— of Von Hurnheim, Pl. VIII, CXXVIII.
 ——— of Welwardt, Pl. XCVI.
 Armour of Carabineers, Pl. XLIII.
 ——— chased and engraved, Pl. XXXI.
 ——— of Cuirassiers, Pl. XXXVII, XLI.
 ——— of Demi-Launcer, Pl. XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXXV.
 ——— for the Duel, Pl. X.
 ——— embossed, Pl. XXXII.
 ——— embossed and inlaid, Pl. XXXIII.
 ——— Fluted, Pl. XVII, XXII.
 ——— Horse, Pl. CXXIX.
 ——— of the Infantry, Pl. XXXVIII.
 ——— of a Knight, Pl. XIV, XV, XX.
 ——— of a Man at Arms, Pl. XXI.
 ——— of the Musketeers, Pl. XXXVI.
 ——— Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 ——— of a Pikeman, Pl. XXXIX.
 ——— puffed and engraved, Pl. XIX.
 ——— ribbed and engraved, Pl. XVIII.

Armour of the Romans, Pl. XLV.
 ——— Russet, Pl. XXIX.
 ——— for the Tournament, Pl. IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX,
 X.
 ——— Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 ——— very long-breasted, Pl. XXVI.
 Armoury, Asiatic, Pl. CXXXIII.
 ——— Grand, Pl. XIII.
 ——— of Greenwich, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Arquebus, Pl. CXIV.
 ——— à croc, Pl. CXIV.
 Arquebusier mounted, Pl. CXIV.
 Arrow, African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 ——— antient English, Pl. XVI.
 ——— flight or roving, Pl. XXXIV.
 ——— head, Pl. XXXIV, XLIV, XLVI.
 ——— Indian, Pl. CXXXVII, CXLI.
 ——— antient Persian, Pl. CXXXV, CXXXVI.
 ——— from the South Seas, Pl. CXLIX.
 Arundel, Earl of, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Axe, Pl. XLVI.
 ——— Jedburg, Pl. LXXXIII.
 ——— Lochaber, Pl. LXXXIII.
 ——— Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Axe-knife from India, Pl. CXXXVI.

 BACK-PLATE, Pl. IV, VI, VII, X, XV, XVII, XVIII,
 XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
 XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII,
 XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLIII.
 ——— Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 Balam, the Mahratta, Pl. CXXXV.
 Bandoliers, Pl. CXVI.
 Bar of Casque, Pl. XLI.
 Barclay, Charles, Esq. Pl. CXXXIX.
 Bascinet, Pl. XIV, LXXIV, LXXVI.
 Baton of the Duke of Alva, Pl. XXXI.
 ——— origin of explained, Pl. XXIX.
 Battle Abbey, arms of, Pl. CI.
 ——— Axe, Pl. LXXXIII, XCIII.
 ——— British, Pl. XLVI, XLVII.
 ——— Indian, Pl. CXXXIX.
 ——— Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 Bayonets, Pl. CXV.
 Beevor, or Bevor, Pl. IV, X, XXIX, XXX, XXXI,
 XXXVII, LXIX.
 Beheading Instruments, Pl. CXLII.
 ——— Sword, Pl. LXVI.

Bells on Horses, Pl. VIII.
 Benavides, Signor Don Roderigo, Pl. X.
 Bernsteyn Wadislaus, Baron de, Pl. XCVIII.
 Billius, Pl. CXIV.
 Bills, Pl. LXXXIV.
 Bit, Pl. CXXX.
 ——— boss of, Pl. LXXXI.
 ——— Roman, Pl. XLV.
 Black Armour, Pl. XX, XXXV.
 Bloxam, Matthew, Esq. Pl. LXV.
 Blunderbuss, a Snaphaunce, Pl. CXIX.
 Boddington, Samuel, Esq. Pl. CXXXV.
 Bologna, John of, Pl. I.
 Bolt, Pl. XCIV.
 Bomb-shell, Pl. L.
 Bootan Arms, Pl. CXLVI.
 Boulge, Pl. LXXXV.
 Bourbon, Duc de, Pl. LXXXV.
 Bourguinot, Pl. XXII, XXXI, LXVI, LXXV.
 Bow, African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 ——— Indian, Pl. CXXXVII, CXLI.
 ——— Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 ——— the proportions of, Pl. XXXIV.
 ——— of Steel, Pl. XCII.
 ——— from the South Seas, Pl. CXLIX.
 ——— of the Tartars, Pl. CXLIV.
 Bow case, Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Brandenburg, the Elector, Pl. LVIII, LIX.
 Brandon, Charles Duke of Suffolk, Pl. XLIX.
 Breast-plate, Pl. IV, X, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX,
 XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII,
 XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV,
 XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLIII,
 LXIX, LXX.
 ——— Egyptian, Pl. CXLVIII.
 ——— Fluted, Pl. LXVIII.
 ——— Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 Brescia, Giovanni Antonio da, Pl. LXI.
 Brigandine Armour, Pl. XXXIV.
 Britons, Antient, Pl. XLVI, XLVII.
 Brocas, Bernard, Esq. Pl. XCV.
 Brunswick, Henry of, Pl. LIX.
 Buckle, a Steel, Pl. CXXXII.
 Buckler, Pl. LXII, LXIII, LXIV.
 Buff Coat, Pl. XLII.
 Bullock, Charles, Pl. CI.
 ——— William, Pl. XLV.
 Burgundy, Arms of, Pl. LXXXVIII.

Burmese Arms, Pl. CXLV.
 Burr, Pl. CXXVII.
 — ornaments on, vignette to Vol. I.

 CALEDONIA, New, weapons of, Pl. CL.
 Caliver, Pl. CXV.
 Caltrap, Pl. XVII, LXIV, CXXXII.
 Camail, Pl. XIV.
 Canterbury, Abbot Archbishop of, Pl. XCIV.
 Cantle, Pl. CXXVII.
 Cap of a Chinese Tartar, Pl. CXLIV.
 Carabine, Pl. CXVI, CXVIII, CXIX.
 Carabineers, Pl. XLIII.
 Cartouch-Boxes, Pl. CXXVI.
 Cartridges, Pl. CXXVI.
 Case for Bolts, Pl. XCIV.
 — for despatches, Pl. CXLIV.
 Casket of Ivory, Pl. XI.
 Casque, Pl. XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVII, XXXII,
 XL, XLI.
 Casquetel, Pl. XVI.
 Catherine, St., Pl. XCVI.
 Catii, an antient British Tribe, Pl. CL.
 Cavalier, Pl. XXXVII.
 Cavalry, heavy, of the Italians, Pl. XXVIII.
 Caylus, Count, Pl. CXXXII.
 Cellini, Benvenuto, Pl. LV, CVIII, CXV.
 Chain Armour, Pl. XIV, CXL.
 — — — for the thighs, Pl. XIX.
 Chalons, Philibert de, Prince of Orange, Pl. LVI.
 Chamberlain, Pl. CVI.
 Chamois Goat, Pl. XCIV.
 Champ de drap d'Or, Pl. XXIV.
 Champagne, the invasion of, Pl. LVIII.
 Champfreins, Chanfron, Shafron, Shafferoon, Pl. CXXVIII.
 Chandos, Sir John, Pl. LXIX.
 Chape, Pl. CV, CIX, CXLIII.
 Charles V, Emperor of Germany, Pl. LIII, LIV, LV, LVII,
 LVIII, LIX, LXXXV.
 — VII, King of France, Pl. CXXIII.
 — VIII, ditto, Pl. CV.
 — Duc de Bourbon, Pl. LIV, LVI.
 — de Lannoy, Viceroy of Naples, Pl. LIV.
 Chauçons, Pl. XIV.
 Chengis Chan, Pl. CXLIV.
 Christopher, St. on a breast-plate, Pl. LXX.
 — — — on a sword-blade, Pl. CII.
 Clement VIIth, Pope, Pl. LVI.

Clephane, the family of, Pl. LXVII.
 Clermont, Lord Jehan de, Pl. LXIX.
 Cleves, Duke of, Pl. LVII.
 Club, from the Friendly Isles, Pl. CXLIX.
 — from New Caledonia, Pl. CL.
 — from Nukahiva, Pl. CXLIX.
 Coat of buff leather, Pl. XLI, XLII.
 — of plate from Vienna, Pl. XVI.
 — — — from India, Pl. CXXXIX.
 Cognizance, of Manfredi, Pl. XXXVII.
 — — — of Monaco, Pl. XXXVII.
 Cologne, Elector of, Pl. LIX.
 Colonna Sciarra, Pl. XCVI.
 Comines, Philippe de, Pl. CV.
 Comb, an ivory one, Pl. XIV.
 Conception, the miraculous, Pl. LXIX.
 Cook, Captain, Pl. XLVII.
 Cookree, a Gookra, Pl. CXXXVIII.
 Cosmo de Medici, Pl. XXXII.
 Coursing-hat, Pl. VIII.
 Couteau de Chasse, Pl. II.
 Coutelace, Coutelaxe or Coutel-hache, Pl. CI, CIII.
 Cowdray, Pl. XCVIII.
 Crampet, Pl. CV.
 Creese, a Malay, Pl. CXLVII.
 Croker, T. C. Esq. Pl. CXLVIII.
 Cross-bow, Pl. XCIV, XCVIII.
 — — Sculpture on, Pl. XCVI, XCVII.
 — — Stirruped, Pl. XCIV.
 Croupiere, Pl. CXXXIX.
 — — base, Pl. LIV.
 Cuir-bouilli, Pl. LXII, CXXVIII.
 Cuisse, Pl. IV, V, VI, IX, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX,
 XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXVIII, XXX,
 XXXV, XXXVII.
 Culette, Pl. XIX.
 Cultellum, Pl. CX.

 DAG, Pl. CXV, CXXII.
 Daggers, Pl. CX, CXL.
 — African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 — American, South, Pl. CXLIX.
 — Cingalese, Pl. CXLI.
 — Malay, Pl. CXLVII.
 Daghistan, Pl. CXXXVI.
 Dague à roelle, Pl. CX.
 Damascus, Pl. CXXXVI.
 Dastana, the Persian, Pl. CXXXV.

Davalos, Alonzo, Pl. LVII.
 Delhi, Chain-armour from, Pl. CXL.
 Demi-Champfrein, Pl. CXXVIII.
 — Glaive, Pl. XIV.
 — Haque, Pl. CXIX.
 — Lance, Pl. C.
 — Lancer's Armour, Pl. XXIII, XXVIII, XXXV.
 — Mentoniere, Pl. VII.
 Dessau, Prince Leopold of, Pl. CXX.
 Diane de Poitiers, Pl. XC.
 Diomed, bronze head of, Pl. XLIV.
 Dirk, Scotch, Pl. CX.
 Doge of Venice, walking stick of, Pl. CIII.
 Douce, Francis, Esq. Pl. XLIV, XLVII, LXXXVI, XCII,
 XCVI, CXXXVI, CXXXVIII.
 Dragon, Pl. XLII, CXVI.
 Dragoon's Armour, Pl. XLII.
 — description of, Pl. XLII.
 Duel, Pl. X.
 Durer, Albert, Pl. XI, CII.

 ECREVISSES, Pl. XXX.
 Edmondes, Colonel, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Edward VI, King of England, Pl. XXX, CXIII.
 Egremont, Earl of, Pl. CXIII.
 Elbow-gauntlet, Pl. XL.
 — pass-guards, Pl. XXVIII.
 — piece, Pl. XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII.
 Elizabeth, Queen, Pl. XCVIII.
 Eltham, Palace at, Pl. CXLV.
 Ernest the Pious, Duke of Brunswick, Pl. XXI.
 Esclopette, Pl. CXIX.
 Espadons, Pl. XCIX.
 Espaulieres, Pl. XXI, XXIII, XXV, XXVII.
 Essex, the Earl of, Pl. CVI.
 Estoc, Pl. X.
 Estradiots, Pl. CV.
 Europa, rape of, Pl. LXXI.

 FARNESE, Alexander Duke of Parma, &c. Pl. LIX,
 LXXXVIII.
 — the Arms of, Pl. LXXXVIII.
 Fastolfe, Sir John, Pl. I.
 Faulchions, Pl. LXII.
 Ferdinand, King of the Romans, Pl. XXII, LV, LVIII,
 LIX, LXXXV.
 — IV, King of the Romans, portrait of, Pl.
 LXXXVI.

Ferdinand Castriot, Marquis of Civita di Santagnolo, Pl.
 LIV.
 — D'Avalos, Marquis of Pescara, Pl. LIV.
 Firelock, Pl. XXXVIII, CXVII, CXIX.
 Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, Pl. CX.
 Flail, the military, Pl. XCII.
 — the Roman, Pl. XLV.
 Flanchard, Pl. CXXIX.
 Flask for powder, Pl. CXXIII.
 Fleece, order of the, Pl. LXXXV, XCVIII.
 Fleur-de-lis, Pl. XXXII, LXX.
 Florentines, Pl. CXIV.
 Fourche à Crochet, Pl. XCIII.
 Fowling-piece, Pl. CXV.
 Francino, Antonio, Pl. CXXII.
 Francis I, King of France, Pl. LIV.
 Franks, Pl. XLVIII.
 Fraser, J. B. Esq. Pl. CXXXVIII, CXXXIX.
 Friendly Isles, Weapons from, Pl. CL.
 Frœnum Lupatum, Pl. XLV.
 Froissart, Pl. LXIX.
 Front appendage, Pl. XXIII, XXX.
 Frontals, Pl. CXXXVIII.

 GADS, Pl. LXXIX.
 Gage, John, Esq. Pl. XLV.
 — Sir John, K. G. Pl. CI.
 — Viscount, Pl. CI.
 Gaika, King of the Caffres, Pl. CXLVIII.
 Gale, Mr. R. Pl. CXIV.
 Garde de Bras, Pl. V, VI, VII, VIII, XII.
 — de Rein, Pl. XVIII, XXII, XXXVIII, XLI.
 Gauntlet, Pl. IV, VI, VIII, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII,
 XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXII, XXXV, XXXVII,
 XXXVIII, LXXVIII.
 — close, Pl. LXXIX.
 — elbow, Pl. XL, LXXIX, CXLI.
 — Indian, Pl. CXXXVII.
 — long, Pl. XXVII, LXXIX.
 — Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 Genouilliere, Pl. VIII.
 George, St. Pl. LXVIII, XCVI, XCVII, CII.
 Germans, Antient, Pl. XLVIII.
 Gig, Gige or Guige, Pl. X, LI, LII.
 Gisarme, Pl. LXXXIV.
 Glaives, Pl. LXXXV.
 — of a Chinese Tartar, Pl. CXLIV.
 Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, Pl. CX.

Gonzaga, Ferdinand de, Pl. LVII.
 Goodrich Court, Entrance-Hall at, Pl. I.
 ————— Grand Armoury at, Pl. XIII.
 ————— Hastilude Chamber, Pl. III.
 ————— Knocker of, Pl. I.
 ————— Bronze Lamp, Pl. I.
 Gorgerette, Pl. XX.
 Gorget, Pl. VI, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVII,
 XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XXXVII,
 XXXIX, XL, XLII.
 Gothic Nations, arms of, Pl. XLVIII.
 Götz von Berlichingen, Pl. LXVII.
 Grande-garde, Pl. IV, V.
 Grassi, Giacomo di, Pl. LI, LXIII, C, CVI.
 Guisarmier, Pl. XVI.
 Gun, Pl. CXIV.
 — Albanian, Pl. CXLII.
 — Indian, Pl. CXLII.
 — Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Gun-powder, Pl. CXIV.
 Gussets of double Chain-Mail, Pl. XII.
 — of Plate, Pl. X, XXI, XXX, LXVIII, LXX.
 Gwaew-fon, Pl. XLVIII.
 Gwilt, George, Esq. Pl. CX.
 — Joseph, Esq. Pl. CXLV.

 HALBARD, Pl. XC.
 Halls of old Mansions, Pl. II.
 Hammer of stone, Pl. XLVIII.
 Hand-cannon, Pl. CXIV.
 — Fire-arms, Pl. CXIV, CXV, CXVI, CXVII, CXIX.
 — Gun, Pl. CXIV.
 — Mortar, Pl. CXVII.
 Hangers, Pl. LXII.
 Hargobusier, armour of, Pl. XLII.
 — described, Pl. XLII.
 Hascen, Muley, Pl. LVI.
 Hassagar, African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 Hastiludes, Pl. IV.
 Haubergeon, Pl. XIV.
 Hauberk, Pl. XIV.
 Haustment, Pl. XIV.
 Hay, Lord, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Hayradin, Dey of Algiers, Pl. LVI.
 Head-piece, Pl. XLI.
 Hebrides, New, Pl. CL.
 Helen, rape of, Pl. LXXII.

Helmet, Pl. V, VI, VII, IX, X, XVII, XX, XXVIII,
 XXX, XXXVII, XXXVIII, LXXXVI, LXXXVII.
 — barred, single, Pl. XL, XLI, XLII.
 — triple, Pl. XXXV, XLII.
 — from Delhi, Pl. CXL.
 — Etruscan, Pl. XLIV.
 — Front of a, Pl. LXIX.
 — Indian, Pl. CXLI.
 — Jousting, Pl. XI.
 — of Sir Richard Pembridge, Pl. XIV.
 — a Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 — of the Polygars, Pl. CXXXVII.
 — the Pot, Pl. XXXIX.
 — Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Henry II, King of France, Pl. X.
 — IV, King of France, Pl. LXXXVIII.
 — Prince of Wales, Pl. LXXXVIII.
 Heraldry, German, Pl. CXXXI.
 Hereford, the Earl of, killed by a Welshman, Pl. XIX.
 Hesse, Landgrave of, Pl. LIX.
 Holy-water sprinkle, Pl. XCII, XCIII.
 Horn of Copper, Pl. II, XLVII.
 — of the English Elk, Pl. II.
 — of ivory, Pl. CXLVIII.
 Horsemen's hammers, Pl. XCI.
 Hunting implements, Pl. II.
 Hurnheim Von, arms of, Pl. CXXVIII.
 Hydra explained, Pl. LXI.

 IDEL WOLF von Gøtenburg, Pl. XXI.
 Ierwerth ab Tydyr, Pl. XIV.
 Indian Armour, Pl. CXLI.
 Infantry of the Swiss, cause of, Pl. XXV.
 Inspruck, Arms of, Pl. C.
 Ivry, Battle of, Pl. XL.

 JACK-BOOT, Pl. XLIII.
 Jacket, the brigandine, Pl. XXXIV.
 — the Jazerine, Pl. XVI.
 Jamb, Pl. IV, V, VI, X, XV, XVII, XXI, XXII,
 XXIX, XXX.
 James I, King of England, Pl. LXXVIII.
 — VI, King of Scotland, Pl. CXII.
 Japanese Arms, Pl. CXLVI.
 — Bow-case, Pl. CXLVI.
 — Target, Pl. CXLVI.
 Javelin, Pl. XLV.

Javelin from Cook's river, Pl. CXLIX.
 ——— double-headed, Pl. CXLIX.
 ——— Hindustanee, Pl. CXXXVII.
 ——— Malay, Pl. CXLVII.
 ——— from the Sandwich Isles, Pl. CXLIX.
 ——— Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Jeddart-staff, Pl. LXXXIII.
 Jereed, the Persian, Pl. CXXXV.
 Jerome, St. on a breast-plate, Pl. LXX.
 John of Gaunt, the shield of, Pl. X.
 Jones, Major James, Pl. CXLVIII.
 ——— Michael, Esq. Pl. XLV, CXLVIII.
 Joust, Pl. XI.
 Jupon, Pl. XIV.

 KANJAR, an Indian, Pl. CXLI.
 ——— Persian, Pl. CXXXV, CXXXVI.
 Kataitix, Pl. XLIV.
 Kennet, the sword-maker, Pl. LXV.
 Kirkman, Abraham, Esq. Pl. XLV, XLVII.
 Knee-cap, Pl. XXIV.
 Knife, African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 ——— Algerine, Pl. CXLVIII.
 ——— British, Pl. XLVII.
 ——— a Polygar's, Pl. CXXXVII.
 Knolles, Sir Robert, Pl. XVII.
 Korasan, Pl. CXXXVI.

 LAMBREQUINS, Pl. XI.
 Lames, Pl. XX, XXVI, XXX.
 Lance, Pl. X, C.
 ——— Malay, Pl. CXLVII.
 ——— rest, Pl. IV, X, XXI, XXIX.
 ——— for the Quintain, Pl. XII.
 Langue de bœuf, Pl. LXXXV.
 Laniers, Pl. LXIV.
 Latches, Pl. XCV.
 Launcer, Pl. XXXVII.
 Lenox, Duke of, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Leopold, Archduke of Austria, Pl. CVII.
 ——— Emperor of Austria, Pl. CIX.
 Le Pautre, Pl. LXXXIX.
 Lesdiguieres, Pl. LXV.
 Lever, the pied de chevre, or goat's foot, Pl. XCV.
 Leyva, Antonio, Pl. L.
 Linstock, Pl. LXXXVI.
 Llavnawr, Pl. XLVII, LXXXV.
 Lobkowitz, family of, Pl. CXXXI.

Lock for a match, Pl. CXIV.
 ——— for a wheel, Pl. CXV.
 Locket, Pl. CV.
 Lodelowe, Thomas de, Pl. CI.
 Lodge, Edmund, Esq. Pl. XLVI, LXXX.
 Longueville, Ducs de, Pl. XXIX.
 Louis XIII, King of France, Pl. XXXVIII, LXV.
 ——— XIV, King of France, Pl. LXXXIX.
 ——— the Dauphin, Pl. LXXXVIII.
 Lucquese, invent hand fire-arms, Pl. CXIV.

 MACASSAR, Pl. CXLVII.
 Maces, Pl. LXXXII.
 ——— Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Mail, coat of, Pl. CXXXVII.
 Malabar Arms, Pl. CXLV.
 Malacca, Pl. CXLVII.
 Malay Arms, Pl. CXLVII.
 Mallicolo, Weapons from, Pl. CL.
 Manefaire, Pl. CXXIX.
 Manfredi of Faenza, Pl. XII, XXXVII.
 Margaret, natural daughter of Charles V, Pl. LXXXVIII.
 Marquesas Isles, Weapons from, Pl. CL.
 Martel de Fer, Pl. XXX, LIX, XCI, CXXXVI.
 Martin, Francis, Esq. Pl. XXXIV, XLV, XLVI, CXLVIII.
 Match-lock, Pl. XXXVIII, CXIX.
 Maurice, Duke of Saxony, Pl. LVIII, LIX.
 ——— Prince, Pl. XXXVIII, XL.
 Maxentius, the Emperor, Pl. XCVI.
 Maximilian I, Emperor of Germany, Pl. CV.
 Mazuelles, Pl. LXXXII.
 Medici Family, Pl. LXX, LXXIII, CXX.
 Mentoniere, Pl. VIII, IX.
 Merode, Richardo di, Pl. X.
 Meuric ab Llewelyn, Pl. I.
 Meyer, Joachim, Pl. C, CVI.
 Military flail, Pl. XCIII.
 ——— fork, Pl. XCIII.
 Miolner, Pl. XLVIII.
 Misericorde, Pl. CIX, CXIII.
 Mogul, the body guard of the, Pl. CXL.
 Montgomeri, Gabriel Count de, Pl. X.
 Monti, Pietro, Pl. LXXXVII.
 Montmorency, Maréchal de, Pl. LVII.
 Morian, Pl. XXVII, XXXVI, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXXIII.
 Morning-star, Pl. XCIII.
 Mortars, Pl. L.

Moulinet, Pl. XCIV.
Mullet, origin of, Pl. LXXXI.
Mundavie, Manufactory at, Pl. CXLI.
Musket, Pl. CXVII, CXIX.
Musketeer, Pl. XXXVI.
Musketoen, Pl. CXVII.
Muzzles, horse, Pl. CXXXII.
NAIR's knife, Pl. CXLV.
Napier, Honourable Lady Sarah, Pl. CXLIX, CL.
Nasal of a helmet, Pl. CXL.
Naseby, swords found on the field of, Pl. LXV.
Negroli, Filippo, Pl. XLIX.
Nichols, Bowyer, Esq. Pl. CXXII.
Nootka sound, weapons from, Pl. CL.
Nut, the form of a, Pl. V.
OCULARIUM, or sight, Pl. XI.
Orange, Maurice Prince of, Pl. XXIII.
Oreillets, Pl. VIII, XXIII, XXV, XLI, CXL.
Oriflamme, Pl. CXXIII.
Ornament of a sword or shield belt of the time of Henry III, Pl. XIV.
O'Taheite, gorget from, Pl. CL.
Ottley, William Yonng, Esq. Pl. I.
Ouseley, Sir William, Pl. XLIV, CXXXV.
PACIFIC, Weapons from the, Pl. CXLIX, CL.
Paiscush, Pl. CXXXIX, CXLI.
Parma, Duke of, Pl. LXXXVIII.
Partisan, Partizan, Pl. XVIII, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX.
Passegarde, Pl. XII.
Patrons, Pl. CXXVI.
Pauldron, Pl. VI, VII, VIII, XII, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XXXVII, XL, XLII.
Pavia, battle of, Pl. LIV.
Pembroke, Sir Richard, Pl. XI, XIV.
Pennoncel, Pl. LXXXVI.
Percussion Powder, Pl. CXIV.
Persepolis, Pl. CXLV.
Persian Armour, Pl. CXXXV, CXXXVI.
Petronel, Pl. CXV, CXVIII, CXIX.
Petticoat of chain, Pl. IV.
Philip II, King of Spain, Pl. XXXI.
Philippe Auguste, King of France, Pl. CXXIII.
Phillips, Governor, Pl. XLVII.
Phœnicians, Pl. XLVI, XLVII.

Pickeringe, William, Pl. LXXVIII.
Pikes, Pl. LXXXVI.
—— Morris, Pl. LXXXVI.
Pile of an arrow, Pl. XXXIV.
—— of a bolt, Pl. XCIV.
Pistols, Pl. CXX, CXXI, CXXII.
—— holster, Pl. XLIII.
Placcate, Pl. VIII, XXIX.
—— Demi, Pl. XXII.
Plastron de Fer, Pl. XIV.
Plate, coat of, Pl. XVI.
Pluvinel, Pl. III.
Pœtus and Arria, Pl. LXXI.
Poignards, Florentine, Pl. CXII.
Poisoned needles, weapon for throwing, Pl. XCII.
Poitral, Pl. LIV.
Pole-axes, Pl. LXXXIII.
Polygar's armour, Pl. CXXXVII.
Pope Paul III, Pl. XX.
—— arms of, Pl. LXXXVIII.
Pommel, Pl. CVIII, CIX, CXLIII.
Portugal, arms of, Pl. LXXXVIII.
Pouleverain, Pl. CXVII.
Powder-flask, Pl. CXXIII, CXXIV.
—— horn, Pl. CXXIV.
Preston, Sir Richard, Pl. LXXVIII.
Primateccio, Pl. XLIX.
Probert, Miss, Pl. XLVII.
Prodds, Pl. XCVIII.
Prodigal son, the story of, in relief, Pl. CXI.
Pulleys for a cross-bow, Pl. XCIV.
Punishment, instruments of, Pl. LXVI.
Purvis Chosroo, Pl. CXXXV.
QUADRELLE, Pl. LXXXII.
Quarrel, Pl. XCIV.
Querela di Onore, Pl. X.
Queue, Pl. VIII.
Quiver for bird-bolts, Pl. XCIV.
—— of the Bushmen, in Africa, Pl. CXLVIII.
—— from the Gambia, Pl. CXLVIII.
—— from O'Taheite, Pl. CXLIX.
—— from Tonga Taboo, Pl. CXLIX.
—— Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
RAJAH, an Indian, Pl. CXXXIII.
Ramrods of steel first invented, Pl. CXX.
Ranseur, ranson, rhonca, or ronce, Pl. LXXXVII.

Ranseur, concealed, Pl. XCII.
 Rapier, Pl. LXIII.
 Ravenna, order of St. George of, Pl. XX.
 Rerebrace, Pl. IX, X, XVI, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI,
 XXVIII, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV.
 Rere-dors, Pl. XXXV.
 Rest for a lance, Pl. X, XXIX.
 — for a musket, Pl. CXIV.
 — for the Quintain, Pl. XII.
 Rich, Claudius James, Esq. Pl. CXXXIII, CXXXVI,
 CXLV.
 — Mrs. Pl. CXXXVI.
 Richard Cœur de Lion, Pl. XCIV.
 Richmond, Lodowich Stuart Earl of, Pl. LXV.
 Ridgway, Doctor, Pl. XLVII.
 Rifle gun, Pl. CXVII, CXXXVI.
 Ring, one for fastening prisoners, Pl. LXVI.
 Ritter, Ryter, armour of a, Pl. XL.
 Robins, Mr. Pl. XLII.
 Robinson, P. F. Esq. Pl. XVI.
 Roman Arms, Pl. XLV.
 Romano, Giulio, Pl. XLIX, CXXI.
 Rondache, Pl. LXV.
 Rosser, H. Esq. Pl. XLVII.
 Roundelle, Pl. VIII, X, XXI, XXII, XXIII.
 Rouse, John, Esq. Pl. CXLIX.
 Russel, Matthew, Esq. Pl. CXIV.

 SABRE, Pl. CV.
 — Indian, Pl. CXLI.
 — of wood from New South Wales, Vignette to
 Vol. II.
 Saddle for the Tournament, Pl. CXXVII.
 — for war, Pl. CXXVII.
 — plate, Pl. CXXX.
 Sadler, Sir Ralph, Pl. LXXX.
 St. James, the Knights of, Pl. XLIX.
 St. Jean d'Angeli, siege of, Pl. XXXVIII.
 St. Michael, collar of the order of, Pl. XLIX.
 Salades, Pl. LXXIV, LXXVI.
 — with fixed vizor, Pl. XV, LXXIV, XCVII.
 Salamander, used as a crest, Pl. LIV.
 San Agnolo, siege of, Pl. LVI.
 Sandwich Isles, weapons from, Pl. CL.
 Saviolo, Vincentio, Pl. CVI.
 Schomberg, Rev. Alexander, Pl. CXXXIX.
 Sclavonian nations, arms of, Pl. XLVIII.
 Scott, Sir Walter, Pl. LXV.

Seymitar, Pl. CXXXIV, CXXXVI, CXLIII.
 Seytale the Lacedemonian, Pl. XXIX.
 Sebastian, St. Martyrdom of, Pl. XCVII.
 Sheers, Military, Pl. CXL.
 — a Persian Sect, Pl. CXLI.
 Shield, Pl. XV.
 — African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 — British, Pl. XLVII.
 — fixed to the shoulder, Pl. VIII, IX.
 — Indian, Pl. CXLI.
 — Jousting, Pl. XII.
 — New South Wales, Pl. CXLIX.
 — Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Shoulder-guard, Indian, Pl. CXLI.
 Sibthorp, Rev. H. W. Pl. XLVII.
 Sigismond III, Pl. LXXXIII.
 Silk-armour, Pl. LXXIX.
 Silver, George, Pl. LI, LXIII, C, CVI.
 Sinegaglia, Pl. XIV.
 Skaines, Pl. LXII.
 Skelton, Joseph, Esq. Pl. XIV.
 Skull-cap, Pl. XLIII.
 Smallbone, Mr. Pl. CXXII.
 Small-cloaths, quilted with steel, Pl. XVI.
 Snaphaunce, Pl. CXVI, CXIX.
 Socket, Pl. CXXIX.
 Solleret, Pl. V, XV, XVII, XXI, XXIX.
 Solyman, the Magnificent, Pl. LV, CXXXIV.
 Somerset, Duke of, Pl. XVII.
 — Robert Carr, Earl of, Pl. CVI.
 — Sir Thomas, Pl. LXXXVIII.
 Sonnet of love, Pl. CXXVII.
 Southampton, Earl of, Pl. LXXVIII.
 South-Wales, New, weapons from, Pl. CL.
 Spacini, Hieronymo, Pl. LIII.
 Spain, Philip III, King of, Pl. CVI.
 Spanners, Pl. CXXV.
 Speaking trumpet, an Irish, Pl. XLVII.
 Spear, Pl. XLVI.
 — African, Pl. CXLVIII.
 — British, Pl. XLVII.
 — for killing wild boars, Pl. II.
 Spencer, Lord, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Spetums, Pl. LXXXVII.
 Splints, Pl. XIX, XXII, XXX.
 Spur, Pl. XLIII, LXXX, LXXXI, XCVII.
 Spur, Moorish, Pl. CXLVIII.
 — of the Tartars, Pl. CXLIV.

Standard, the French described, Pl. L.
 ——— bearer, costume of, Pl. XXXVI.
 State-paper office, document in, Pl. LXXVIII.
 Steel of Burgundy, Pl. CXXVII.
 Stiletto, Pl. CXIII.
 Stirrup of box-wood, Pl. CXLV.
 ——— European, Pl. IV, IX, XLIII, LXXXI, CXXXI.
 ——— Moorish, Pl. CXLVIII.
 Stradiot, Pl. CV.
 Sunis, a Turkish sect, Pl. CXLI.
 Swabey, Mr. Pl. CXI.
 Swartrutters, Pl. XL.
 Swayne's feather, Pl. CXIV.
 Swift, Rev. T. Pl. CXXXII.
 Switzers, Pl. LXXXVI.
 Swivel for a belt, Pl. XLIII.
 Swords of the XVth century, Pl. CI.
 ——— XVIth century, Pl. CIII.
 ——— XVIIth century, Pl. LXV.
 ——— Albanian, Pl. CXLII.
 ——— of Battle Abbey, Pl. CI.
 ——— blade, Pl. XLVIII.
 ——— engraved by Albert Durer, Pl. CII.
 ——— breaker, Pl. C.
 ——— of the Britons, Pl. XLVII.]
 ——— of the Chinese, Pl. CXLIV.
 ——— of an Executioner, Pl. LXVI.
 ——— flaming, Pl. XCIX, CIII.
 ——— guard, Pl. CVIII, CIX.
 ——— with double guard, Pl. CVII.
 ——— hilt, Pl. CIV, CIX.
 ——— for hunting, Pl. II.
 ——— Indian, Pl. CXLII.
 ——— for killing wild boars, Pl. II.
 ——— Malay, Pl. CXLVII.
 ——— of the Tartars of Thibet, Pl. CXLIV.
 ——— Turkish, Pl. CXXXIV.
 ——— two-handed, Pl. XCVI, XCIX, C.
 ——— of Wilhelm Wolfgang, Pl. CVI.
 Sword and buckler fight, Pl. LXII.
 Sydney, Sir Philip, Pl. XXVII.

 TACE, Pl. V, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXIII, XXXIX.
 Tack, Pl. CXXXII.
 Tackle, Pl. XXXIX.
 Tail-piece of a croupiere, Pl. XXIX.
 Tarian, the, Pl. XLVII.
 Tapul, Pl. XVII, XX, XXI.

Target, Pl. LXI, LXV.
 ——— of Charles V, Pl. LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII,
 LVIII, LIX.
 ——— of a Chinese Tartar, Pl. CXLIV.
 ——— of embossed leather, Pl. LII.
 ——— of Francis I, Pl. XLIX, L.
 ——— Hungarian, Pl. LXIV.
 ——— Highland, Pl. LX.
 ——— Italian, Pl. LX.
 ——— Spanish, Pl. LI.
 ——— square, Pl. LXIV.
 Tartar arms, Pl. CXLIV.
 Tasset, Pl. V, VI, IX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXVI,
 XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIX.
 ——— flexible, Pl. XXXVIII.
 Testiere, Pl. CXXVIII.
 Theresa, St. on a sword-blade, Pl. CII, CIII.
 Throwing-stick from New South Wales, Vignette to Vol.
 II.
 Thumbikin, Pl. LXVI.
 Thumb-guard, Persian, Pl. CXXXVI.
 Timur or Tamerlane, Pl. CXXXVI, CXLIV.
 Tippoo Sultaun, Pl. CXLIII.
 Tomahawk from North America, Pl. CXLIX.
 Touch-boxes, Pl. CXXV, CXXVI.
 Tour de l'Ordre, Pl. L.
 Tournaments, Pl. III.
 Towton, battle of, Pl. XXXIV.
 Tremouille, Count de, Pl. XLIX, L.
 Tricker, fire-lock, Pl. CXVII.
 ——— match-lock, Pl. CXVI.
 ——— wheel-lock, Pl. CXVII.
 Troy, capture of, Pl. LXXII.
 Tryanon, Sir, romance of, Pl. CXIV.
 Tuille, Pl. V, XV, XVII.
 Tuillette, Pl. IV.
 Tunis, siege of, Pl. LVI.
 Turkish armour, Pl. CXXXIV.
 Turks, Pl. LV.
 Turner, Sir James, Pl. CXIX, CXX.
 Turnhout, battle of, Pl. XL.
 Tuscany, Duke of, Pl. CXX, CXXI.

 UMBO of a Saxon Shield, Pl. XLVIII.
 ——— of a target, Pl. LIII.
 Umbril, Pl. XXIV, XXXVIII.
 Ursins, Juvenal des, Pl. CXIV.

VAMBRACE, Pl. V, VI, VII, X, XX, XXII, XXIII,
XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI,
XXXII, XXXV, XXXVII.

—— of a Chinese, Pl. CXLIV.

Van Buren, Count, Pl. L.

Vassali, Count, Pl. XLIX.

Vega, Garcilasso de la, Pl. LVII.

Velites, lance head used by the, Pl. XLV.

Vendôme, Duc de, Pl. L.

Vendramini, Mr. Pl. LXXIV.

Veneri, Francisco, arms of, Pl. LXXXV.

Venice, the Doge of, Pl. LXXXV.

Ventaille, Pl. XIV.

Ventilator, Pl. X.

Vere, Pl. XCIV.

Verou, Pl. XCIV.

Vexillum, top of a, Pl. XLV.

Vignette, origin of, Pl. CXXXI.

Viraton, Pl. XCIV.

Virgilius, fictitious anecdote of, Pl. XCIII.

Virgin Mary, on armour, Pl. XLI, LXIX, LXX.

—— on a sword-blade, Pl. CII, CIII.

Visconti, Bernabo, Duke of Milan, Pl. XIV.

Vitelli, Camillo, Pl. CXX.

Vizor, Pl. IV, XXX, LXIX.

Volant-piece, Pl. V.

Voulge, Pl. LXXXV.

WAG-NUK or Tyger's claw, Pl. CXLII.

Waller, Sir William, Pl. LXV.

Walter of Exeter, Pl. LXXXV.

War-cloak from the Sandwich Isles, Pl. CXLIX.

—— paddle from Lord Howe's islands, Pl. CXLIX.

—— New Caledonia, Pl. CXLIX.

—— New Zealand, Pl. CXLIX.

Warwick, Guy Earl of, Pl. LXXXV.

Weapons, Albanian, Pl. CXLII.

—— of stone, Pl. XLVI.

Webb, Sir Henry, Pl. CIX.

Welsh-hook, the, Pl. LXXXIV.

Wheel-lock, Pl. CXIX, CXX.

Whip, one of steel, Pl. LXVI.

Williams, Sir Roger, Pl. LX, CXIV.

Willoughby, T. Esq. Pl. LXXXIX.

—— T. Esq. Pl. XLV.

Windlass, for a latch, Pl. XCV.

Wolfgang, Wilhelm, Pl. LXXXVII, CVI.

Wolsey, Cardinal, Pl. LIV.

Wood-knives, Pl. LXII.

Wreath for the crest, Pl. XI.

Württemberg, Duke of, Pl. LIX.

YARNOLD, Charles, Esq. Pl. CXIV.

Ynigo de Velasco, Constable of Spain, Pl. LIV.

York, Edward Duke of, Pl. XXXIV.

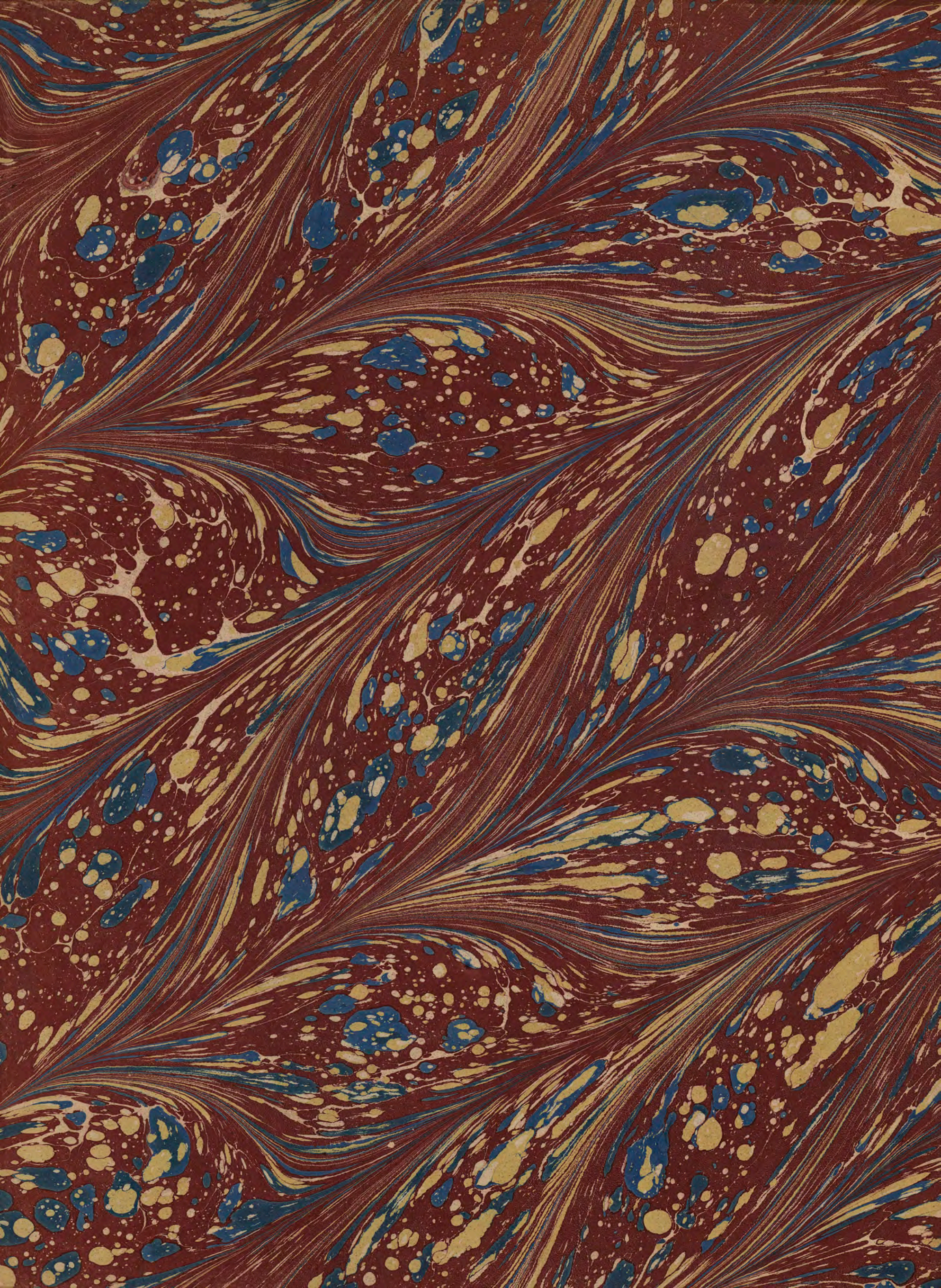
—— H.R.H. Frederick Duke of, Pl. CXLI.

Ysgwyd, the, Pl. XLVII.

ZEALAND, New, weapons from, Pl. CL.

Zouch, Lord, Pl. XCIV.

T95.6
G654
v.2



FOL T95.6 G654 v. 2
Meyrick, Samuel Rush, 1783-1848.
Engraved illustrations of ancient arms a
London : H.G. Bohn, 1854.
33032001473473

CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
3 3032 00147 3473

